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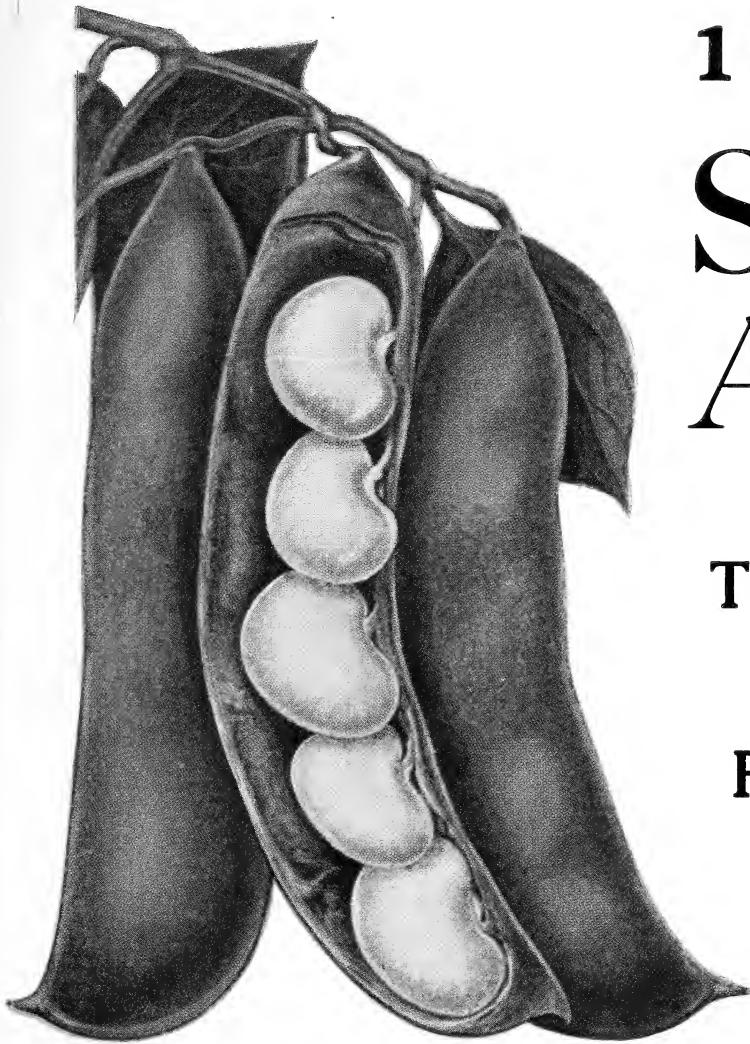
Annual

For

Truckers

Gardeners

Flower Lovers



Fordhook Bush Lima Bean.

J. H. PARKER & CO.

Pure Seeds

NEW BERN, N. C.



Marglobe Tomato.

A Message of Interest to Southern Planters



NOTHER year is here and again we are putting before you, in our new catalogue everything you will need for your crops, whether for farm or garden. Our seed is fresh, of high quality and raised in each case in that section of the world where best results are obtained from that particular variety. We wish to thank our old customers and to ask for our new readers a trial of our seed.

While we take every care in selection and purchase of our seed, bulbs, plants, etc., circumstances beyond our control at times stand to make or mar the crop. Hence, though we stand by our seed as do all reputable seedsmen, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of the seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be responsible for the crop.

PLEASE BE CAREFUL TO SIGN YOUR NAME, POSTOFFICE, COUNTY, AND STATE ON EACH ORDER AND LETTER SENT US.

Terms. All orders, to secure prompt shipment, should be accompanied with the cash. We can only send to well rated merchants, or parties well known to us, without the cash with order. When remittance falls short of amount of goods ordered, it is our custom to reduce the quantity sent, instead of delaying order by writing.

How to Send Money. By Post-Office or Express Money Order, Bank Check, or Draft, Cash by Registered Letter. We accept clean postage stamps for small amounts the same as cash.

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance equal to one-fourth the amount of the order; this insures the express or freight charges in case the goods are not taken when they arrive at destination.

Postage on Seeds. We pay the postage on packets, ounces, and quarter-pound packages; also where prepaid postage prices are given. For large quantities, see parcel post rates in the table given.

Parcel Post Rates on Merchandise and Seeds. 2 ounces for one cent, up to 8 ounces. Above 8 ounces the local and zone parcel post rates are applied. See rates.

The Prices on Seeds, Onion Sets, and Potatoes are constantly fluctuating. The prices given are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed but they are not binding, and may change at any time. We will cheerfully quote prices at any time, on request, and will always fill open orders entrusted to us at the lowest rates possible for our best quality seeds. It frequently occurs that the prices of articles may have changed between the time our catalog is printed and receipt of orders. When such is the case, if the article ordered is cheaper we will send the value of such articles at the ruling prices. If the articles are higher we will deduct the quantity to meet the amount of remittances. **But in case you wish to limit your price, please so state on your order;** otherwise we will fill your order as we think best.

PARCEL POST RATES						
Pounds	Local	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 500 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles
1.....	\$0 07	\$0 07	\$0 07	\$0 08	\$0 09	\$0 10
2.....	08	08	08	10	13	16
3.....	08	09	09	12	17	22
4.....	09	10	10	14	21	28
5.....	09	11	11	16	25	34
6.....	10	12	12	18	29	40
7.....	10	13	13	20	33	46
8.....	11	14	14	22	37	52
9.....	11	15	15	24	41	58
10.....	12	16	16	26	45	64
11.....	12	17	17	28	49	70
12.....	13	18	18	30	53	76
13.....	13	19	19	32	57	82
14.....	14	20	20	34	61	88
15.....	14	21	21	36	65	94
16.....	15	22	22	38	69	1 00
17.....	15	23	23	40	73	1 06
18.....	16	24	24	42	77	1 12
19.....	16	25	25	44	81	1 18
20.....	17	26	26	46	85	1 24

FREE OFFER

From February 15th on is our busy season. We would like to get out as many orders as possible before that time.

On all orders for vegetable or flower seed received up to February 15th, our customers may order an extra 10c packet of seed for every dollar's worth ordered.



We Specialize in Seed for Truckers.



VEGETABLES ARE HEALTH BUILDERS

A VEGETABLE GARDEN IN YOUR HOME WILL BRING YOU HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

Fresh vegetables contain body-building minerals. The tremendous increase in the consumption of vegetables during the past decade is because medical science is teaching us to regard our vegetables in a new light apart from their tempting taste. Of the green vegetables, the best are spinach, swiss chard, cabbage, brussels sprouts, kale, endive, and the green tops of turnips, beets, radishes, etc., because the leaves contain iron, lime and other minerals. Root vegetables, such as carrots, beets, turips, parsnips, potatoes, etc., should be eaten liberally because they act as bulk, furnishing roughage, also minerals and some vitamins. Tomatoes and lettuce contain vitamins, minerals and roughage. Vegetables should form the basis of human diet.

Asparagus

Sow the seed in thoroughly enriched soil in rows one foot apart and the seed one inch deep. The seed should be soaked for at least 24 hours in lukewarm water before planting and it will not germinate for two or three weeks. The following year the best of the plants may be selected and transplanted into a permanent bed two feet apart in rows 4 to 6 feet apart, using a spade to prevent breaking the small roots which run down to an unusual depth.

Careful growers wait until the seedlings develop to flowering age and then select only those plants which do not bear flowers, thus avoiding the scattering of seed all over the place.

A year may be saved by buying the plants (one-year old are greatly to be preferred). Set with the roots evenly spread out in planting and do not expose to the air longer than is absolutely necessary, as they deteriorate rapidly.

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. of drill; 5 lbs. one acre; 60 to 80 roots will sow 100 ft. of drill; 5,000 roots one acre.

PALMETTO.—This is the standard Asparagus and decided the most popular and best variety grown, both for market and home gardens. It is adapted to all sections where Asparagus can be raised. It grows to a large size and is very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



PALMETTO ROOTS.—

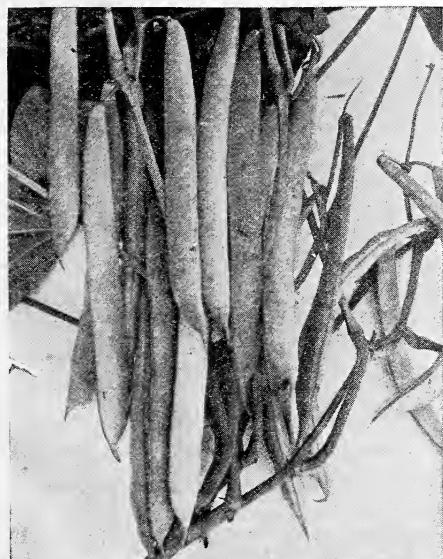
Postpaid 50 for \$1; 100 for \$1.75. Not prepaid, 100 for \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.

WASHINGTON RUSTPROOF.—

This new American strain of Giant Asparagus is the first result of a plant-breeding campaign started by the United States Department of Agriculture to produce a rust-resistant asparagus. Rust-resistant and vigorous plants selected from thousands have been crossed with a single male plant "Washington" and most careful re-selection practiced. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

WASHINGTON RUSTPROOF ROOTS.—Postpaid, 50 for \$1.25; 190 for \$2.00. Not prepaid, 100 for \$1.75; 1,000 for \$12.00.

Stringless Bush Beans



Bountiful Beans.

Culture.—Beans are a warm weather crop, so do not plant until the ground is warm. For a continuous supply plant every two weeks from April 1st (or after danger of late frost is past) until the last of August. Make rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Cultivate shallow and frequently up to blossoming time, never afterward, and never cultivate or pick while plants are wet, as this spreads anthracnose. Bush beans, if picked clean, will bear a second crop. They thrive best in good light, loamy soil that warms up quickly. 1 lb. sows 100 ft. row; 50 lbs. to acre.

BLACK VALENTINE.—The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On account of this, they are particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. An ideal bean for the earliest market. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

BOUNTIFUL.—This excellent dwarf, green podded sort, similar in appearance to Early Yellow Six Weeks, is of much better quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The pods are very long, six to seven inches, straight, broad, flat, light green, of handsome appearance and absolutely stringless for snaps. They are tender and remain brittle much longer than most sorts. Bountiful is a most desirable early sort for both shipping and home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A round podded absolutely stringless bean, and this quality alone puts it ahead of most table beans. The pods break as short and free as pipe stems. It is also very early and of splendid shipping quality. One of the best sorts for market gardeners and home use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—A standard variety, extra early in maturing, bearing round, long, slightly curved pods of excellent quality. The extreme hardiness of this bean accounts for its popularity. It germinates in cold ground when other sorts fail. Our improved strain of this excellent variety has been selected especially for earliness and good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

FULL MEASURE.—A green podded variety which has proven very satisfactory in some sections both for the market and home garden. The pods resemble those of Stringless Green Pod a trifle longer and more slender, being firm but tender, entirely stringless, and of excellent quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Most desirable for both home garden and shipping. Early and the hardiest of all green-podded stringless sorts, producing large, handsome pods, which measure fully 6 inches in length. The pods are round, straight, brittle, tender, of fine flavor, fleshy, and positively stringless. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—An extra early, vigorous and hardy variety for earliest plantings; long, full meated, flat pods, of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

REFUGEE, or 1,000 to 1.—One of the best for main crop and late or succession plantings; enormously productive. Snaps are round, tender and of excellent quality. Later than many varieties, but bears much longer and is more productive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

STRINGLESS REFUGEE.—A stringless type of the old Refugee or 1000 to 1. Fine for late planting, pickling and canning. The bearing season is longer and it is more prolific than the earlier kinds. The round pods are 5 inches long, tender, brittle, entirely stringless and of splendid quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00. Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD.—This early intermediate snap bean is very popular in some sections and where known is considered of exceptional merit.

It is the longest podded dwarf sort. The plants are large, somewhat spreading and prolific, with dark green foliage and large crumpled leaves. The pods are six to seven inches long, flat, irregular in shape, dark green and of fine flavor. The green shell pods are much depressed between seeds. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

Wax-Podded Bush Varieties

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF.—The pods are light yellow, similar in shape to the Golden Wax, but longer; and as nearly rustproof as any good Wax Bean can possibly be. The plants are hardy and productive. Grown largely by market gardeners because of its earliness and productiveness. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

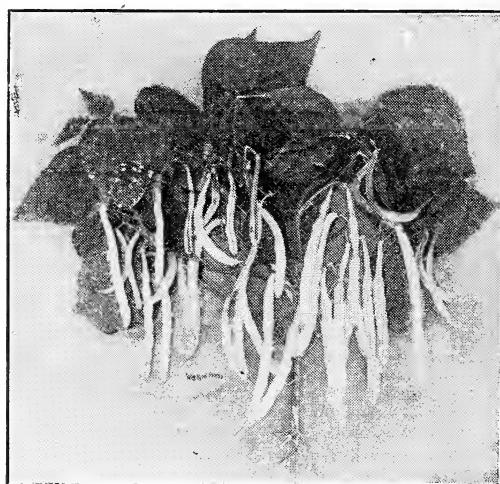
RUSTPROOF GOLDEN WAX.—A vigorous, wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks. Pods thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. Plants throw out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

Shell Beans for Winter Use

The best return will result from planting in drills from 18 to 30 inches apart and leaving the plants 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Up to the time of flowering they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be shallow.

RED KIDNEY.—Excellent either green or ripe as a shell bean. Seed large, red, kidney shaped. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

WHITE NAVY, or BOSTON PEA BEAN.—This variety will outyield all others. The beans are small, oval, white and of superior quality for use as baked beans. For best results should not be planted before July 1st. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax Beans.

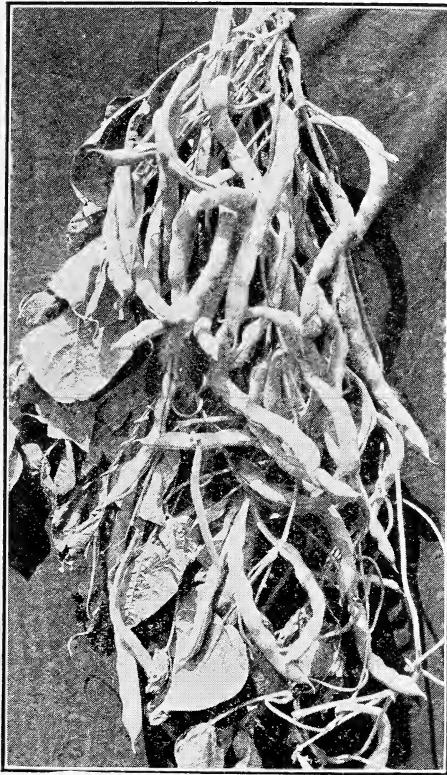
BEWARE OF THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE!

For Dusting use 7 parts of Hydrated Lime to 1 part Calcium Arsenate, dusting constantly every few days from time plants are 3 to 4 inches high. Don't wait to see beetles.

For Spraying use the absolutely safe non-poisonous contact insecticide **RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY.**

Pole Snap Beans

Culture.—Pole Beans can be planted after danger of frost is past in rows 3 feet apart, and in raised hills 4 feet apart in the rows. Plant about 5 beans in a circle around the hill covered 1½ inches, and when 6 inches high thin to 3 plants. Before planting fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high. About 1 pound is required to plant 100 feet of row. These beans may also be planted among the corn, 1 or 2 beans by each stalk of corn, and the vines will run up on the corn.



Ideal Market.

IDEAL MARKET.—The earliest and most prolific of all green-podded pole beans. Fully ten days earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, absolutely stringless, meaty and tender. Owing to its hardiness can be planted earlier than other pole varieties. Pods are borne in great clusters. An ideal variety for the trucker as well as the home gardener. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER, or HOMESTEAD.—The most popular and generally grown of all the Pole beans. The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

McCASLIN'S POLE.—Though one of the newer varieties, it has already displaced some of the older popular sorts. It is earlier and more prolific than Kentucky Wonder besides having a much longer bearing season. The pods are dark green, stringless and often 10 inches long. If kept picked and cultivated will continue to bear until frost. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

STRIPED CREASEBACK, or NANCY DAVIS.—A hardy, very productive green podded cornfield bean. The pods about 7 inches, completely rounded, distinctly creasebacked, very fleshy, and of excellent quality. The color when in condition for use as

snaps is light silvery green, becoming tinged with purple as the pods mature. Especially suitable for growing on corn. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

Bush Lima Beans

Culture.—Plant after danger of frost is over in April, May or June in rows 3 feet apart, and place 3 beans, eyes downward, 15 inches apart in the row, covering them 1½ inches. If plants show runners, do not think you have planted Pole Beans by mistake, as Bush Beans were bred from Pole Beans, and therefore sometimes show a tendency to run. Pinching or clipping off the runners is all that is necessary. About 1 pound is required for 100 feet of row; 30 to 60 pounds to the acre.

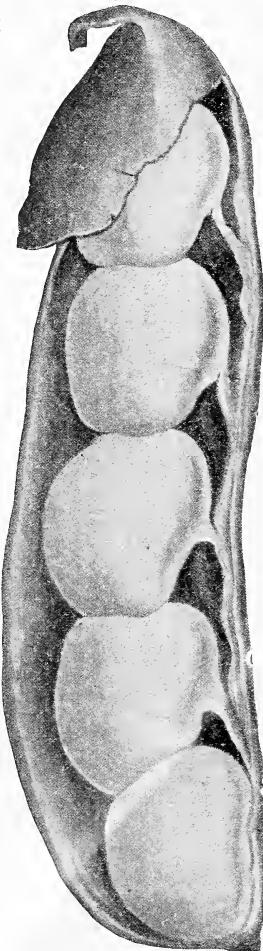
BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA.—This bush type of the well-known large white pole lima is of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders. The pods are well filled with three to five large beans identical in size with and having the buttery, luscious flavor that has made the large white pole lima so universally popular. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—This is without a doubt the best type of Bush Lima Bean in cultivation. It grows upright and does not come in contact with ground. The vigorous plants bear pods in clusters, each pod containing 4 to 5 large, thick beautiful green beans. No other variety can compare in quality with the sweet and tender Fordhook. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—Pods short, flat and of delicious flavor. The earliest of Bush Limas, two weeks earlier than any of the Pole varieties. It is small in size, but the great productiveness and delicious flavor of Henderson's Bush Limas has made it a favorite of housekeepers. An excellent sort for canning. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

JACKSON'S WONDER BUSH LIMA.—The most prolific of all bush limas, bearing from the earliest possible time until frost, and continuously supplying quantities of delicious beans, which are bluish brown mottled in appearance. This bean will flourish in the driest weather. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA.—This is a distinct improvement over the original Henderson's bush lima, being larger podded and having more and thicker beans to the pod. At first it looks as though it would put out runners but is the true bush form, and is a heavy yielder, being loaded down with pods from early in the season until frost. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Fordhook Bush.

Pole Lima Beans

Culture.—Plant after danger of frost is past in raised hills 3 feet apart. Rows 4 feet apart, 5 beans in the hill, with the eyes downward and cover 1½ inches. When 6 inches high thin to 3 plants to the hill. Fix firmly in the center of each hill a 5 to 8 foot pole, and when plants show runners start them by twining around the pole. They require only light cultivation after plants are 8 inches high. One-half pound will plant about 150 feet of row.

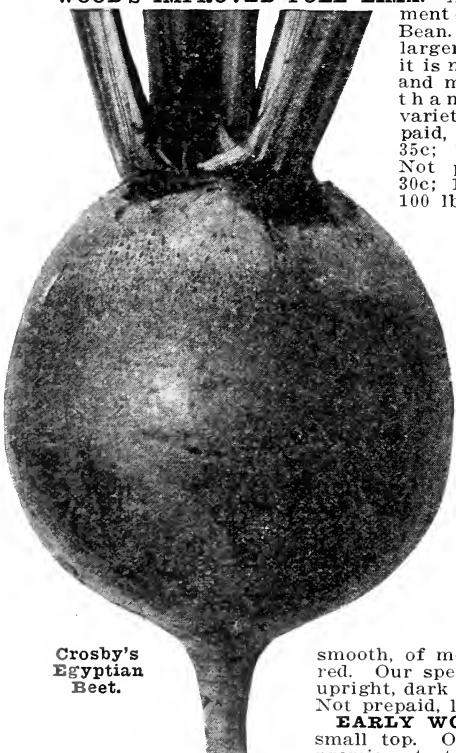
CAROLINA SIEVA, or BUTTER BEANS.—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large Limas. The popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY POLE LIMA.—A marked improvement on the old pole lima. Bean medium to large with pods somewhat smaller than Large Pole Lima. Ten days earlier than any variety. Very prolific. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

FLORIDA BUTTER BEAN.—The only true Pole Lima sure to set pods from earliest blooms. Blooms and bears profusely through the season instead of waiting for cool nights as do other pole limas. Will make an abundant crop under seasonal conditions that cause other varieties to fail. Seeds are speckled white and brownish red. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

KING OF THE GARDEN POLE LIMA.—An improved strain of the Large White Pole Lima. Of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA.—An improvement on the Sieva Bean. Beans are larger and still it is much earlier and more prolific than the large varieties. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Crosby's
Egyptian
Beet.



Sieva, or Carolina Small Pole Lima.

Tender Red Table Beets

Culture.—For very early crop sow in hotbeds or start in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past transplant and set in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. May be sown outside in drills from March to July for medium-early or late crop. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil and kept well cultivated. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row, and about 7 lbs. are required to an acre.

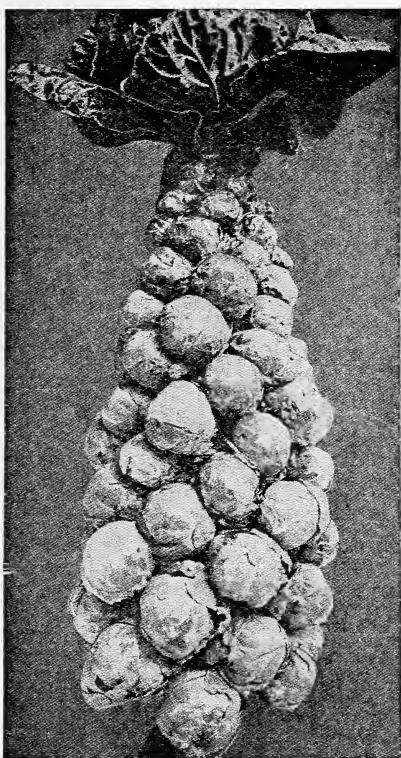
CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—An improvement on other Egyptian sorts, being as early, very sweet and tender, of desirable shape and deep red. Is largely planted for early market by truckers and shippers, and has proven very profitable. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c. Not prepaid, lb. 85c.

DETROIT DARK RED.—One of the very best sorts for home, market garden and for canning purposes. Roots are uniformly smooth, of medium size, and globe shaped; skin dark red, flesh solid vermillion red. Our special stock of this variety shows no white zones. Tops are small, upright, dark green, shaded red. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

EARLY WONDER BEETS.—Deep Blood Red; almost globular in shape with small top. One of the earliest and most uniform bunching beets grown, and promises to take lead over all other varieties for trucking purposes. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

ECLIPSE.—An extra early beet, and if sown late, is valuable for winter use. Its rapid growth, extreme earliness, neat globe shape with small top and bright crimson color, make this a most popular sort for market and garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Not prepaid, lb. 80c.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—A superior selection of dark red Blood Turnip Beets. Of fine flavor, tender, sweet, crisp and of a rich dark red. Free from fibrous roots. Forms medium-sized, sound half-flattened bulbs. Good for late or early planting. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c. Not prepaid, lb. 85c.



Paris Market Brussels Sprouts.

Mangels or Stock Beets

Culture.—Sow after frost; drilled in rows 3 feet apart. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. They should be well cultivated until they get a good start. Will grow to an enormous size on good land and make splendid food for stock. Sow 1 ounce to about 75 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED.—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. Postpaid, oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c. Not prepaid, lb. 45c.

Swiss Chard Giant Lucullus

The Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet, is prepared for the table in the same manner as Spinach. Seed planted early in the spring will quickly produce plants from which cuttings may be made all summer. Can be cut right down to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up and make a fast growth, while those plants which are allowed to grow on without any cutting will make large curly leaves, with thick light-colored mid-ribs, which are delicious when cooked and served like asparagus. One ounce will sow 100 ft. of row. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Not prepaid, lb. 80c.

Broccoli [Calabrese]

Improved Italian Early Green Sprouting Type

A useful variety of Broccoli recently introduced from Europe and quite distinct from the white heading varieties. The plants are quick heading, produc-

ing a large, compact bluish green head of tightly closed flower buds resembling cauliflower, in about 90 days. It is used without blanching and is ready for use as soon as fully developed. After this central head is removed, the plant produces many branches, each bearing smaller terminal and lateral heads which are fully as desirable as the first head. These heads are borne on stems 4 to 6 inches long which are used with the heads. If these stalks are cut as soon as they are large enough for use the plants will continue to produce for a period of 8 to 10 weeks. The long bearing period makes this a very desirable and profitable vegetable to grow. Postpaid pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$8.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Culture.—Sow seed in a bed during May or June. When large enough to move, transplant in the open ground 18 inches apart in the row. The cultivation and handling is in every respect similar to that given Cabbage. One ounce to 100 ft. row; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to acre.

PARIS MARKET.—The sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. The delicacy and flavor are greatly improved after hard frosts. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts, be sure to try some. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.15.

Carrots

Culture.—Sow from March to June in drills 12 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 4 or 5 inches, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. They thrive best in light, loamy, deep, rich soil. To keep carrots in winter, pack well in clean, dry sand and place in a dry, dark cellar. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to acre.

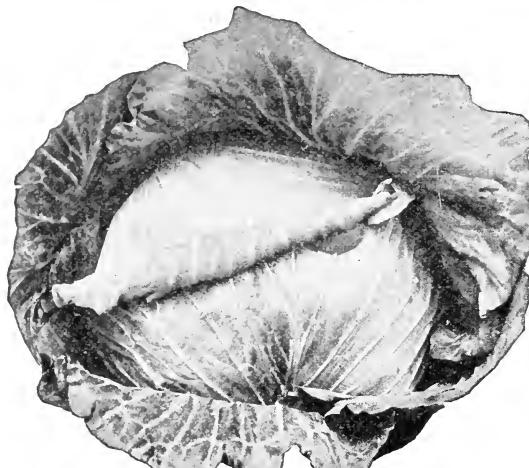
CHANTENAY.—Suited to either garden or field culture. It has a medium-size top, small neck, stump root and a broad, thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh is of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.

DANVERS HALF LONG.—The roots are smooth, 6 to 8 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine-grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.



Danvers Half Long Carrots.

Selected Cabbages for All Seasons



All Seasons Cabbage.

Culture.—For early spring cabbage in the South sow seed outdoors in beds late in September or early in October. Transplant to permanent place late in November or early in December, or for later crop can be sowed outside from April on. Cabbage should always be transplanted to rich, clean, light soil in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, with plants 16 to 18 inches apart in the row, according to the variety and size of cabbage. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants. Six ounce will plant an acre.

ALL SEASONS.—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large, nearly spherical, but somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand the hot sun and dry weather. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.00.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—As pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private gardeners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.25.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—An early large round or flat-head cabbage, coming as early as Charleston Wakefield. The ripening is early, and uniform, maturing at one time. Considering its earliness, the heads are remarkably large, averaging ten pounds in weight, solid, compact, fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. It has few outer leaves, which permits close planting, and grows close to the ground on short stems. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.90.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—Very popular throughout the South and deserves its popularity. Makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.00.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, solid flat heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Long recognized as the best and earliest marketable cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal, with pointed beak. Its uncommonly fine heading quality please the most critical growers. Our strain of seed is of superior quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.25.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD (Extra Selected Strain).—Undoubtedly the finest strain of this most popular well-known early cabbage in cultivation. The heads are extremely solid, pyramidal in shape and of most excellent quality, with little outside foliage. Its exceeding hardiness makes it the most profitable early variety to grow for either market or home garden, as it always forms a fine solid head. This special strain is stocked by us especially for the truckers in this section who agree that it is absolutely dependable and deserves all that is claimed for it. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.50.

GOLDEN ACRE.—This new Danish introduction, which closely resembles the Copenhagen Market and is ten days' earlier is highly recommended by all who have grown it. The heads are not quite so large as the Copenhagen, but more uniformly round and can be planted closer. Because of its earliness and fine qualities it commands a price that spells prosperity. Postpaid, pkt. 20c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.00.

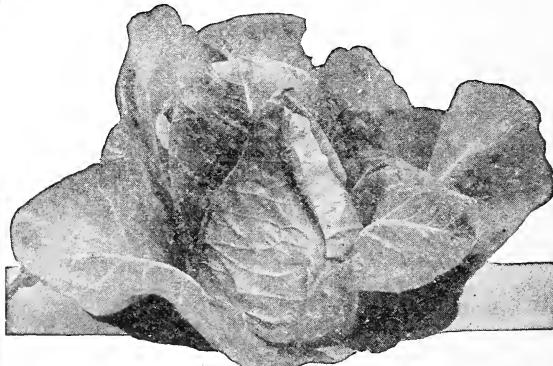
LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves, and can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. We recommend it for the home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.00.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.00.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—No other fall and winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till early fall, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.65.

CHINESE PE-TSAL, or "CELERI" CABBAGE.—Produces beautiful crisp, celery-like heads that blanch easily and resemble a giant Cos Lettuce. As a salad it rivals the finest lettuce. When cooked it makes delightful greens. Its pure white heads make the best cold slaw. Easily grown and does best during the cold season. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.65.

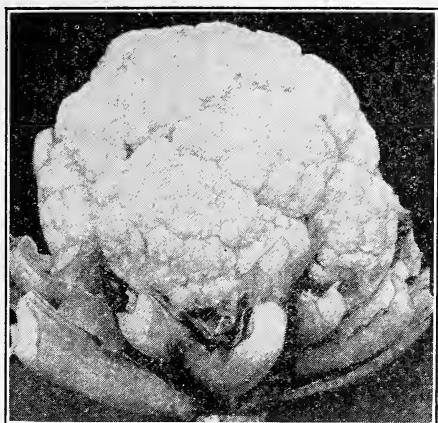
Write for prices in quantity.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.



Germäco
Hotkaps
New Method of
Plant Protection



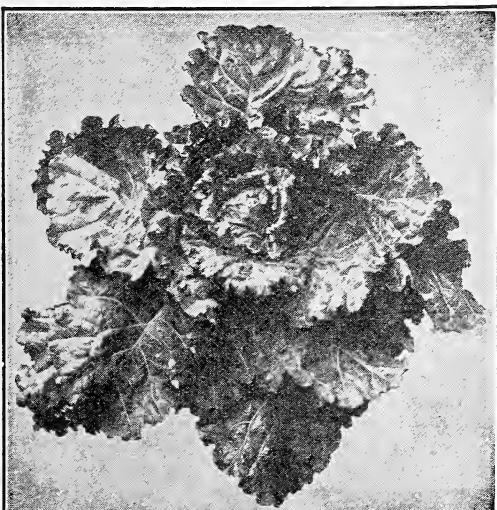
Early Snowball Cauliflower.

Cauliflower

Culture.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage, but is not so hardy. It should be planted in very rich or well-manured soil. As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to come off during cool days of fall. Allow 100 days for Snowball. For early planting sow seed in hotbed in January or February, transplanting after cold weather when plants are about 4 to 5 inches high. For late crop, sow in beds like cabbage during June and July. Set plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows, and give an abundance of water in dry weather. When the heads are about 2 inches across, gather the outer leaves and tie together to blanch the heads and protect from the hot sun. One ounce of seed makes about 2,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Undoubtedly the finest and most popular early variety. Heads very early, of medium size, firm, compact, solid and very white; plant compact in growth with few short, upright leaves. Our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. We recommend it equally as well for late summer as early crop. Also as well adapted to forcing as outdoor planting. Postpaid, pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$20.00.

WEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—One of the best late summer and fall sorts, a vigorous grower, having large solid head, well protected by the leaves. Sow in July, and treat like cabbage, not allowing them to suffer for water. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.



White or Cabbage Collard.

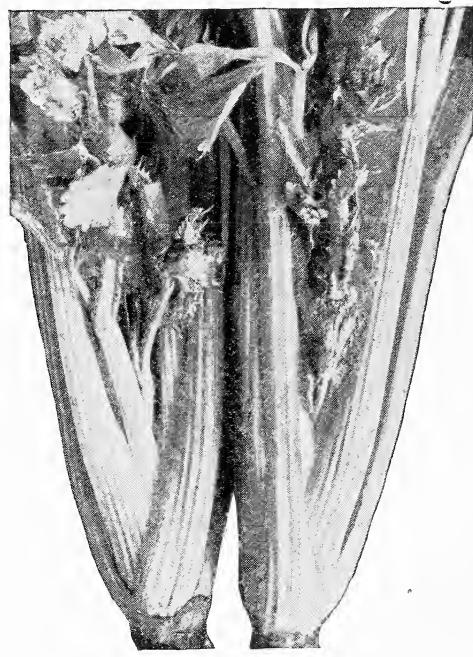
Celery

Culture.—Sow in February or March. Keep well watered and transplant from July to September 15th to rich, moist, mucky soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with plants 6 ins. apart in the row. Supply abundance of moisture. As the plants grow heap up the earth around the stalks to blanch them. To protect from severe winter weather, cover the rows with straw and lay boards on the top, or bank the rows with boards when 10 inches tall. One ounce of seed produces 1,000 plants.

EASY BLANCHING CELERY (True).—Excels all other varieties in earliness, quick blanching, flavor and tenderness. The best celery for this section. Every stalk solid, crisp and brittle. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$5.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$5.40.

GIANT PASCAL.—More generally grown than any late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. Makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.25.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.—A magnificent celery for early use. Requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, is all that can be desired. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.40.



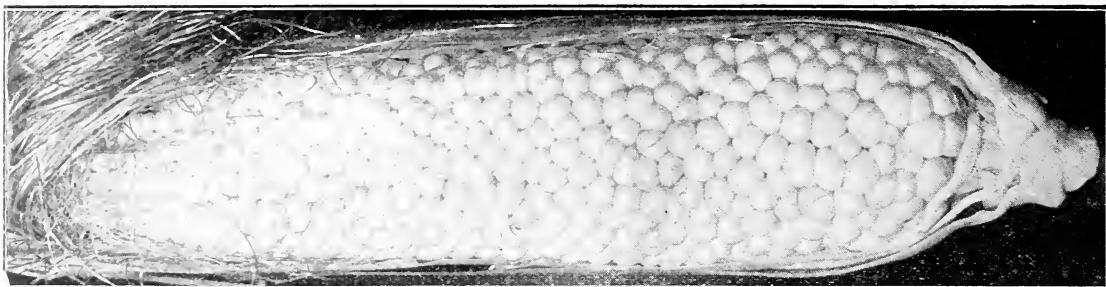
Giant Pascal Celery.

Collards

This popular Southern vegetable is too well known to require description. Being harder and easier to grow than cabbage, and adapted to a wider range of soils, it is much used in place of cabbage. Can be sown early in the spring, but is more generally sown in June, July and August, transplanting and cultivating as late cabbage. Is improved by frost. 1 oz. to 100 ft. of row; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will plant an acre.

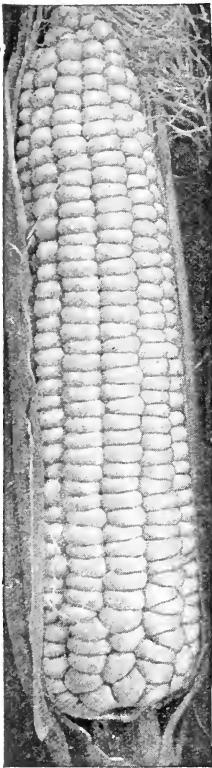
NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Has short stem, with large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought and cold. Flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.

WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—This is a bunch collard—just as white and crisp as cabbage. It is very popular in many parts of the South. Will grow in poor soils, better than any other variety, is very hardy and of excellent quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.



Country Gentleman Corn.

Selected Sugar Corn



Golden Giant

Sweet Corn is pre-eminently a home garden crop. Scientists have proved that within half an hour after an ear of corn is picked its sugar begins to turn to starch, and so the delicious flavor which growers of Sugar Corn know is possible only for those who eat corn within thirty minutes of its picking. Never sow less than four rows of corn. If space is scant, sow four short rows. Otherwise, the precious pollen, which fertilizes each silk to make a kernel, will be lost, and imperfect ears will result. For a succession of crop, make several sowings of an early variety, every two weeks, or sow at the same time an early, midseason and late variety. One pound to 100 hills; 10 pounds to acre.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a good-sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You'll make no mistake planting Country Gentleman. Postpaid pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.10. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 19c per lb.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—Extra early, sweet, tender and delicious, is becoming each year more popular because of its extreme early character, vigorous growth and delicious flavor. It is pronounced by many of our planters the finest extra early sweet corn ever grown. The dry grain is entirely free from any flinty glaze, it is exceptionally hard and firm, hence can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy in habit, growing to a height of four feet and can be planted close together in the row; they bear two or three good small ears to the stalk. The grains are yellow. Golden Bantam is truly delicious. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 19c per lb.

GOLDEN GIANT.—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and only a few days later. It excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality, and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount

of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land. The cob is small and carries 12 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 20c lb.

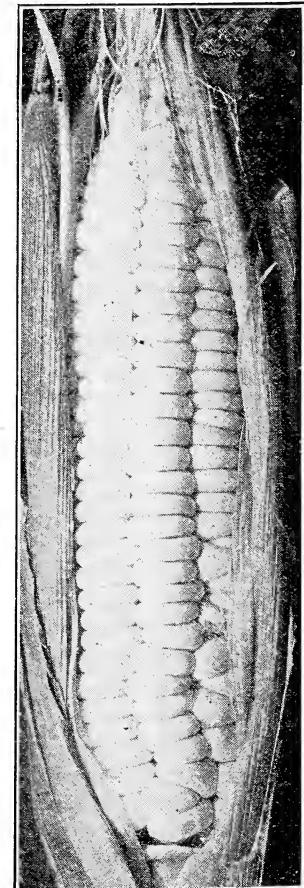
HOWLING MOB.—A big-eared early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; ears 7 to 9 inches long; usually two pearly white ears to the stalk; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the green worm so destructive to early sweet corns. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 20c lb.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY.—This large-eared of all Sugar Corn is early and will make ears up to 12 inches long with good cultivation. Sixteen to eighteen rows of small sugary kernels. Of excellent quality, and a heavy yielder. Postpaid pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 20 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 22c per lb.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—Now recognized everywhere as the standard variety, both for home and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other sugar corn. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best of all sorts. Postpaid pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.10. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 19c per lb.

Write for prices in quantity.

For Better Corn
and Heavier
Yields
Treat Seed with
SEMESAN, JR.



Stowell's Evergreen.

Choice Garden Corn

The importance of having the seed corn grown right is well known. Our gardeners and truckers are so well pleased with the results from the stocks we send out that it has become a matter of pride with us to see that they are supplied with not only the best but with stock grown in such localities as to assure success in the South. The grower's success or failure frequently depends on the care in selection made by his seedsman. We will certainly do our part. Your success means our success.

Plant every two or three weeks for roasting ears all the summer and some of the early kinds in July and August for later use. One pound to 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds to plant an acre is required.

ADAMS EARLY.—A valuable early garden corn, a little later than Blands Extra Early, and makes fair sized ears of good quality. Hardier than the sugar corns, and, as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 13c lb.

BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY.—The very earliest corn in cultivation. It makes a small stalk and an attractive ear of good size. Comes in about two weeks ahead of most early corns and proves welcome for the first and last plantings of the season. A money-maker for the trucker and gardener. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.90. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 15c lb.

IDEAL, or BIG EARLY ADAMS.—An improvement on Early Adams or Burlington making a larger and handsomer ear. The ears measure 10 to 11 inches long with 12 or more rows to the ear. About 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy, allowing early planting. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 14c lb.

NORFOLK MARKET.—We have never seen a corn we could more strongly recommend than this. Planted same day as Black Mexican, it is ready for use at exactly the same time. In many sections it has almost entirely taken the place of all other early and second early sorts, especially with growers for market. It comes in between the extra early corns and later varieties. The ears run about 8 inches in length, 14 to 16 rows, beautifully regular and filled out to the tip of the ear. Grains are plump, milky and of excellent quality. It is one of the finest roasting ears grown—brings top price on market, and any of crop not used in this condition makes splendid shelled corn. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.90. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 16c per lb.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—For a second early corn to follow Adams Early, or for late planting to mature early, this is a good sort. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes most desirable size for roasting ears. In addition to being a fine garden corn, it makes an excellent field corn to plant late. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 13c per lb.

SNOWFLAKE.—An early field corn that is much used for gardens. It grows larger than even the Trucker's Favorite and makes two large excellent quality ears to the stalk. About ten days later than Trucker's Favorite in maturing. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 13c lb.

Write for prices in quantity.

Pop Corn

WHITE RICE.—A very handsome and very prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. No variety of pop corn is superior to this for popping. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over 15c lb.

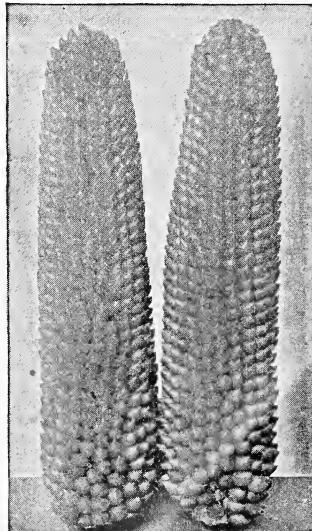
Bye, Bye, Blackbird

Don't Feed Bird and Animal Pests — Drive Them Away with **BYE-EYE BLACKBIRD**.

A safe remedy which will drive away destructive birds and pests, yet will not injure Seed Corn. It will in fact prevent corn from rotting in the soil. Harmless to Plant Life.

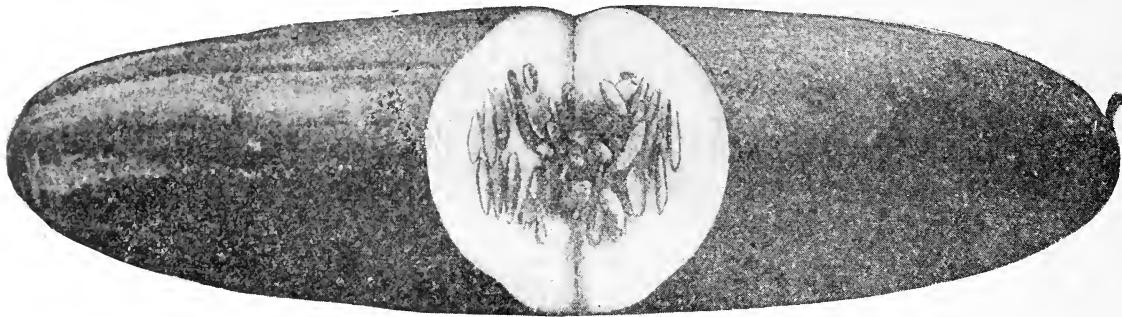
Fully guaranteed to produce results or money refunded plus 10 per cent.

1 pint (for 2 bu. Seed Corn).....	\$1.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint (for 1 bu. Seed Corn).....	\$1.00



White Rice Pop Corn.

Do Not Hesitate to Call on Us or Phone Us for Any Information Pertaining to Raising of Vegetables, Flower, Grass and Field Crops.



Davis Perfect.

Cucumbers

Culture.—When extra early Cucumbers are desired they may be planted under glass, or Hotkaps and Mulch Paper are being much used by gardeners for cucumbers and melons. They are both very durable and cheap and save transplanting. Merely sow seed in field and cover with Hotkap, or use Mulch Paper, planting outdoors, same as usual. When danger of frost is past lift Hotkap. For general crop plant outdoors in April in hills about four feet each way covering seed about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. For late crop may be planted late as July. Hills should be previously prepared by mixing well prepared manure with soil. One ounce will plant 50 hills, 2 lbs. an acre.

DAVIS PERFECT.—Has every quality that makes up an ideal cucumber. The vine growth is vigorous, producing unusually long, symmetrical fruits that are almost seedless, and have been mistaken, even by experts, for hothouse or indoor types. For this reason they always command the very best price in any market. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, \$1.15.

EARLY FORTUNE.—An especially fine, extra early medium length, White Spine Cucumber much planted in the South for shipment to the Northern markets. It has a fine, dark green color which it holds for a long time after picking. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.15.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.—Is quite early and very productive; medium size and of a pale green color, turning to a brownish yellow when ripe. Produces the fruits in clusters, good quality and flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.

GHERKIN (For Pickles).—This is a very small, oval, prickly fruited sort quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. The seed is distinctly smaller than that of other cucumbers and is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.65.

GREEN PROLIFIC, OR BOSTON PICKLING.—A splendid variety, selected with great care by one of the largest growers of pickling cucumbers in the country, and grown very extensively by the Massachusetts gardeners for pickling purposes; with good culture 200,000 can be grown on one acre. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.15.

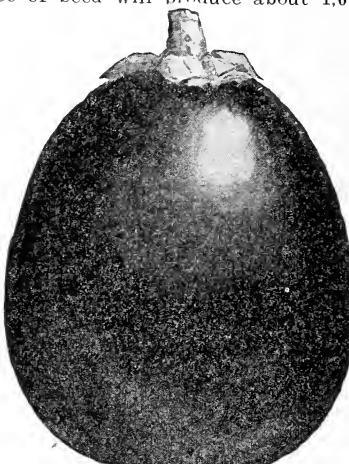
IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—An old favorite. Prized for table, market and pickles. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.15.

IMPERATOR CUCUMBER.—This special strain developed over a period of years for critical market garden trade has outstanding merits as a main crop Cucumber. It is a good shipper, holds its color and firmness when handled over long distance, and has a very attractive deep green color, being the darkest green Cucumber that we know on the market today. It is uniform in length, running from 8 to 10 inches, and smooth in appearance having very few white spines. On account of its small seed pockets it is of excellent quality for slicing and pickles. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.65.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.

Egg Plant

Culture.—Sow in February or March one-half inch deep in hotbeds or boxes inside. When the plants are 2 inches high transplant to pots or good rich soil. After all danger of frost is past, set out in 3-foot rows, 2 feet apart in the row. The ground should be a good rich loam. Keep well worked. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

BLACK BEAUTY.—This is the earliest and the best of all large-fruited egg-plants. The large fruits are thick and of the most attractive form. The skin is a rich, lustrous, purplish-black, and it is entirely free of spine or thorns. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$4.90.

Gator Hide Mulch Paper

INCREASES CROP YIELDS
ELIMINATES THE WORK OF WEEDING

Absorbs and Holds Sun's Heat, Thus
Making Earlier Planting Possible

A new but proven method for the growing of crops, which eliminates practically all of the labor of weeding and cultivating. It is the acme of simplicity, just unroll the strips of Gator Hide Mulch Paper between the rows and that is all. Besides checking the growth of weeds the paper holds the moisture and warms the soil, thus stimulating the crops, causing earlier maturity and increased yields.

Comes in two types. Each in 18-in. and 36-in. widths. Type A for Annuals in field culture:

18-in. roll (300 linear yds.; 1,350 sq. ft.)....\$3.50

36-in. roll (300 linear yds.; 2,700 sq. ft.)....7.00

Type B for Perennials in field culture, and All garden work:

18-in. roll (150 linear yds.; 675 sq. ft.)....\$3.50

36-in. roll (150 linear yds.; 1,350 sq. ft.)....7.00

Write for booklet "Miracle of Mulch Paper."

Endive

Culture.—A delicious and appetizing salad which is at its best after light frosts. Begin in March, planting each month till September, in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Thin out to one foot apart. Give plenty of water. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 1 lb. an acre.

GREEN CURLED.—The leaves are finely cut or laciniated, giving the plant a feathery effect. Rich green in color, but blanching to creamy white. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.40.

Herbs of Quality

ANISE.—Seeds aromatic and carminative.

BALM.—For culinary purposes.

BASIL, SWEET.—Herb for flavoring soups, etc.

CARAWAY.—Used in flavoring liquors and bread.

CORIANDER.—Seeds aromatic.

DILL, MAMMOTH.—Used for flavoring pickles.

FENNEL, SWEET.—Seeds aromatic; for flavoring.

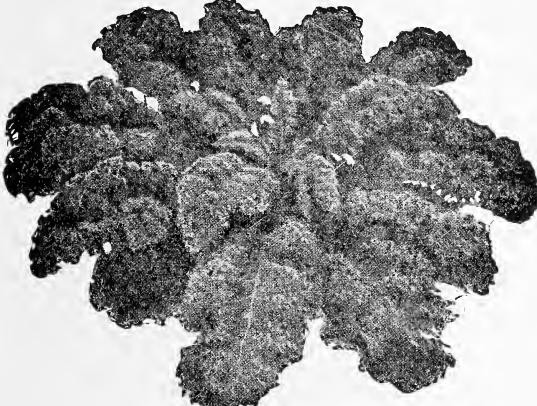
HOREHOUND.—Has medicinal qualities.

LAVERENDER.—True. For oil and distilled water.

SAGE, BROAD-LEAVED.

THYME.

Pkt. any of above—Postpaid, 10c pкт.



Green Curled Scotch Kale.

Kale or Borecole

Culture.—Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall. Make spring sowings in February and March. For fall sowings, sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN (Blue Kale or Dwarf German Greens).—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a bluish tinge. Will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. Leaves are beautifully curled around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH, or NORFOLK.—Of a dwarf spreading habit and very hardy. The leaves are beautifully crimped and curled, deep green, very crisp, retaining their freshness long after being cut. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.

Leek

Culture.—Leek is considered superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high, trim tops and roots, and transplant to one-foot rows six inches apart in the row, setting plants three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so as to blanch them. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—This is the standard variety generally used. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c, postpaid.

Lettuce

Culture.—For early lettuce seed should be sown in January in boxes inside or under glass. Harden by exposure to cold weather before setting outside. Transplant to rich mellow soil 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows, and keep well worked. Lettuce must have rapid growth to succeed. For succession set every 3 weeks. Sow outside in the spring and thin out to a stand. For fall use sow in July and August. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

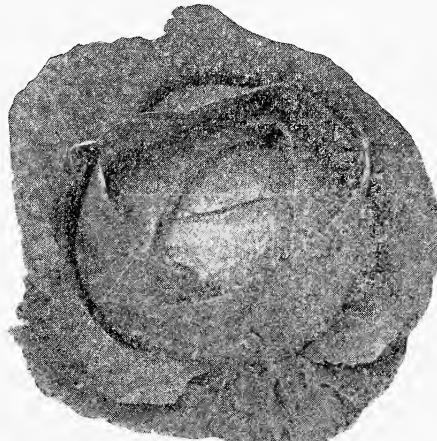
BIG BOSTON (Improved Selected).—Distinct variety, grown largely in the South as a winter lettuce. Forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin leaves, light green, and quite tender when well grown. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.50.

COS, or ROMAINE.—Has no equal for quality. Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.15.

HANSON.—An old standard variety for summer use. Has rather large flattened heads. The outside leaves are light green, slightly fringed, the inside leaves blanching to a pure white, crisp and tender. Is slow to run to seed. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.90.

ICEBERG (A Winner for the Home Garden).—One of the best cabbage varieties for summer heading. Heads are so compact and solid they seldom go to seed. Inside is thoroughly blanched and of the finest flavor. Leaves broad, slightly crumpled and frilled. Good for home and market garden. Crispness is retained in hottest, driest weather. Of strong growth, suitable for early and later plantings. Ready for table in 55 to 60 days. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.65.

NEW YORK, or WONDERFUL.—This variety almost always sold under name of Iceberg and is far superior to that variety, being darker green and of larger size; produces heads averaging eighteen inches in diameter and weighing from three to four pounds, and almost as solid as cabbage; it blanches naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, and always free from bitterness. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.90.



Big Boston Lettuce.

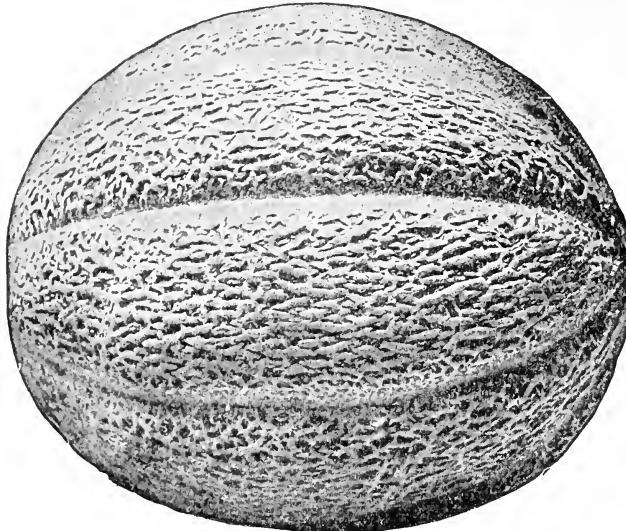
VIGORO

For Any Crop Requiring Quick Growth.

5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00;

100 lbs. \$5.00.

Trial size can, 12 ozs., 10c.



Early Knight.

Orange or Salmon-Fleshed

BANANA.—The fruit is very long, cucumber-shaped, 18 to 24 inches; flesh yellow, thick, and of most delicious odor and flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.50.

EDWARDS PERFECTO.—Perfecto melons have the smallest seed cavity and deeper flesh than any other type of Rocky Ford shipping melon. Fruits very uniform in size, nearly round and densely covered with a hard gray netting. Flesh very thick and of a beautiful salmon color shading to green as it nears the rind. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.40.

HALE'S BEST.—This new variety originated in the Imperial Valley in California. It is a remarkably early melon of very fine flavor. The salmon flesh is exceptionally thick with very small seed cavity. The fruits are oval, about 8 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a heavy netting and ribs hardly apparent. Hale's Best is of real value as an early shipping melon. Colorado growers consider it the earliest good shipper grown and count it their money maker. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.40.

HEARTS OF GOLD (Hoodoo).—An ideal shipping melon of very finest quality. Flesh rich orange color, very thick, firm and of delicious flavor. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper. A vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.40.

LARGE ROUND YELLOW (Old-Fashioned Muskmelon).—Large, round, deeply ribbed, thick sweet salmon flesh. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.65.

LONG YELLOW.—Same as Large Yellow, except in shape, which is long and oval. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.65.

POLLOCK 10-25.—A salmon pink fleshed Rocky Ford. The fruits are extremely uniform, very heavily netted with no trace of ribs and the vines are vigorous and rust-resistant. Cuts with a golden center shading to a green at the rind, tender, sweet, thick fleshed, without strings or toughness. It is fully as early as Rocky Ford and its long distance shipping qualities are surpassed by none. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.50.

RICE'S ORANGE FLESH.—Undoubtedly the "last word" in the Rocky Ford type of shipping melons and has brought the highest price in every market shipped to. Its appealing deep orange flesh is its distinctive characteristic. It is the most solid, with the smallest seed cell of any type and will weigh more to the crate. Fruit very uniform in size, nearly round and densely covered with a hard gray netting. Recommended for its hardness, prolificness, deep flesh and excellent eating and shipping qualities. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.60. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.50.

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

Culture.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. For early melons use hotkaps as suggested under cucumbers. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slaked lime or road-dust to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds to the acre.

Green-Fleshed Varieties

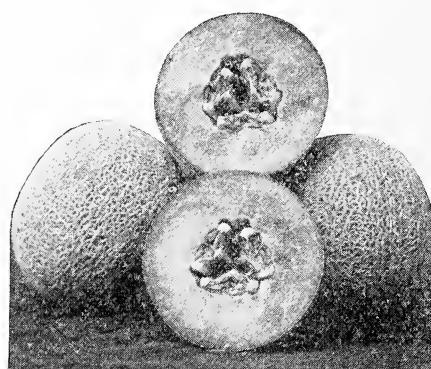
EARLY KNIGHT.—About a week earlier than the Rocky Ford, of uniform size; has thick, green flesh, of splendid flavor and appearance. Favorite market variety. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.15.

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD.—Whether you grow for home use or market, you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over with a thick gray netting with hardly a trace of depression between the slices. The meat is thick, fine-grained and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Highly rust resistant. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.15.

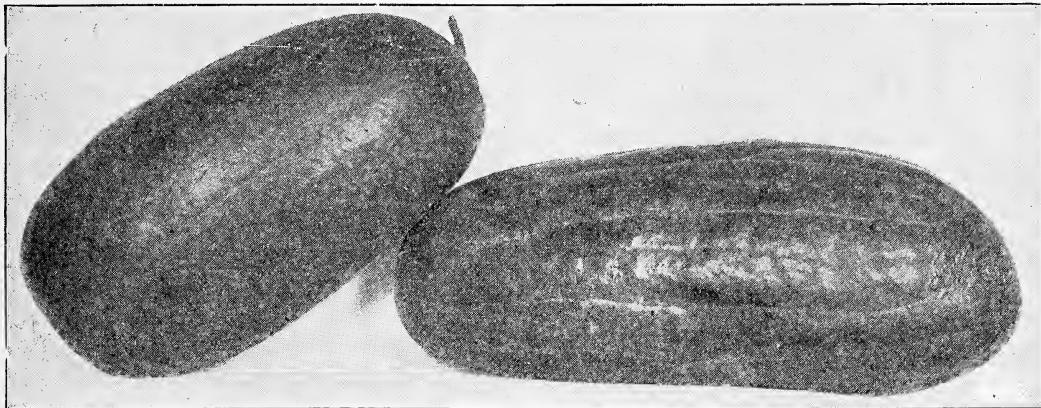
HONEY DEW.—"As sweet as honey and fresh as the morning dew." It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to rind. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.50.

MONTREAL MARKET.—The large fruits often weighing from 10 to 20 pounds, are nearly round in form, slightly flattened at ends, with very large, broad, heavy ribs. Dark green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. The flesh is two inches thick, light green, melting, and of delicious flavor. This is the variety which is grown exclusively on the Island of Montreal, and commands such high prices during the fall months. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.90.

IMPROVED ROCKY FORD.—Leading hotels and restaurants use large quantities of this famous melon, which is just the right size to serve in halves. The ripe melons are beautifully netted and ribbed. Solid green flesh, sweet and melting. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, \$1.15.



Hale's Best Cantaloupe.



New Wonder.

Select Watermelons

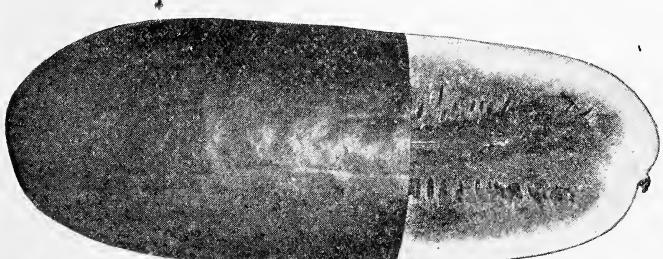
Culture.—One ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills; 2 or 3 pounds will plant an acre. A rich but light and well-drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Plant the seeds 1 inch deep from April to June in hills not less than 8 feet apart each way. Vines will never thrive if checked by cold, and it really pays to use the seed more lavishly than indicated above. Watermelon seeds have so many enemies that defective stands are almost the rule rather than the exception, and sometimes the delay from replanting means failure of crop. Each seed should be pushed in separately in order to guard against a bird or other destroyer making a clean sweep of the pocket. After the first plowing, cultivation must be shallow and the crop "laid by" as soon as the ground is well covered.

EXCEL (Improved White Seeded).—This medium early melon, larger and of far better quality than the Excel, is well adapted to Southern conditions and for shipping can't be beat. Rind is tough withstanding the roughest use in transit. It is a large, long, dark green melon with faint stripes. Flesh is red, very crisp and solid. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. and over, 95c per lb.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (Improved).—This splendid sort is one of the best for home use and nearby markets. Of good size, with dark green rind, with lighter stripes, is long, solid, with crimson flesh of delicious flavor and sweetness. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c. Not prepaid, lb. 65c; 10 lbs. and over, 60c per lb.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—This melon made Georgia famous as the finest melon-growing State, 60 to 75-pound Rattlesnake melons are nothing unusual. Light green with dark green stripes; red meat, with white seed tipped with black. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, lb. 65c.

HALBERT'S HONEY.—The sweetest melon grown. Very early, entirely free from strings, of blood red color, as melting and sweet as honey. Hardy and remarkably prolific. In good soil with proper cultivation fruits will reach good size. Long and blunt at each end with dark green, thin, brittle rind. Not a shipping melon, but is one of the best for home use and local markets. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, lb. 65c; 10 lbs. and over, 60c per lb.



Tom Watson.

IMPROVED IRISH GREY.—Decided improvement on Irish Grey. A large, long, excellent quality, shipping melon of a mottled greenish grey. The rind is thin and tough. Flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness; comparing with Kleckley Sweet in quality. In uniformity of shape, size and productiveness it is equal to Tom Watson. Bear much longer than other sorts; equally fine for home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c; 10 lbs. and over, 70c per lb.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET, or MONTE CRISTO.—Most popular melon raised in South for both home use and nearby market. The large oval melons are of nice size, dark green skin, thin rind; flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, delightfully sweet, ripening right up to the thin rind. It is an early variety. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, lb. 65c; 10 lbs. and over, 60c per lb.

NEW WONDER (Improved Kleckley Sweet).—Bred up from Kleckley, in size equal to Tom Watson, is of the same excellent quality as Kleckley Sweet, having the same thin rind but tougher, the same rich red sweet fine flavored flesh. Excellent for both shipping and home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c; 10 lbs. and over, 85c per lb.

STONE MOUNTAIN.—Another comparatively new variety which has met with much praise wherever grown. This largest of all melons, is almost round. Has a medium rind and deep pink flesh. Its large size, shape and color and delicious quality should make it outsell any other melon. On account of its thin rind, it will not stand long shipping, however we believe it will soon become the favorite of all for both home garden and nearby market. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.90.

THURMOND GRAY.—Long silvery gray shipping melon of excellent quality. Solid, firm, sugary red flesh, entirely free from stringiness. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c. Not prepaid, lb. 80c.

TOM WATSON.—A medium early, long, green melon; thin, but tough rind, which makes it one of the best market and shipping varieties. Flesh is bright red, firm and very sweet. Has taken the lead over all other shipping melons, and sells for the highest prices in Northern markets. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c. Not prepaid, lb. 60c; 10 lbs. and over, 50c per lb.

TOM WATSON (Extra Select).—A glorified Tom Watson which has all the good qualities of that melon vastly intensified. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. and over, 95c per lb.

Use Germaco
Hotkaps
New Method of
Plant Protection
Get Higher Prices for Your Melon Crop.



Mustard.

Mustard

1 oz. will sow 75 ft. of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to acre.

Culture.—Mustard can be grown at almost any time of the year, either broadcast or in light drills about 12 inches apart. Requires little or no cultivation, and will produce edible leaves within a few weeks after sowing.

CHINESE BROAD-LEAVED.—Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

MUSTARD SPINACH (Tender Green).—This fast growing Japanese Mustard, so similar to Spinach, is destined to become a most important market vegetable. Can be planted at any season of the year, and is ready for market in three weeks. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.05.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—This best known variety grows rapidly and produces an abundant crop of "greens" or salad. The leaves are large and curled. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, lb. 65c.

Okra, or Gumbo

1 oz. to sow 100 ft. of drill; 6 to 8 lbs. to acre.

Culture.—Sow after frost in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. Can be sliced into rings and hung in the shade to dry when young. Good for winter use this way, or may be canned or may be pickled like cucumbers.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c. Not prepaid, lb. 60c.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED.—Handsome, long dark green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, are produced in abundance from close to the ground to top of plant. Fine for canning. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c. Not prepaid, lb. 60c.

WHITE VELVET.—White pods, round, smooth, and large, are produced in abundance. A popular sort. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c. Not prepaid, per lb. 60c.

FOR GARDEN PESTS
and plant diseases, the use of insecticides, etc.,
is imperative. For Liquids, Dust Compounds,
Sprayers, etc., see pages 45 and 46.

Onions

Culture—Large Onions from Seed.

One ounce of seed to 200 feet; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre when sown in drills; 40 to 50 lbs. per acre when sown broadcast.

Many of our home gardeners have the mistaken idea that it is hard to grow onions from seed. Onions grown from seed have a finer flavor and are better in every way than those grown from sets. A good rich soil, well manured the previous year, is best. Sow seed outside in September, giving frequent, shallow cultivation to keep free from weeds. When the plants are nearly the size of an ordinary lead pencil, transplant to row 18 inches apart, placing plants 3 to 6 inches apart in the row.

EXTRA-EARLY WHITE PEARL.—Large, pearl white, tender, mild, excellent flavored onion with white skin. The best variety for fall setting to make early spring onions, as it makes quick growth. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.90.

JAPANESE or EBENEZER.—No onion is a better keeper nor sends up as few seed stalks. Makes a fine, firm onion of good size and matures early. Prepaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.15.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The most generally grown and best known variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.40.

PRIZE TAKER, or SPANISH KING.—Very large and solid; skin rich yellow; flesh pure white; sweet, mild, tender. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00. Not prepaid, \$2.90.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion. The bulbs are medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.40.

Onion Sets

Bushel Prices Quoted Upon Request.

Culture.—Cover Potato Onions about one inch. Do not cover other varieties entirely.

JAPANESE or EBENEZER.—Makes a fine, hard, firm onion of good size and matures early. It excels all varieties of onions grown from sets, the yield being almost double to the acre compared with other varieties. The onions ripen down well, and are mild and well flavored. Postpaid, qt. 35c. Not prepaid, qt. 25c; peck \$1.25.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—Largely used by gardeners growing for market. Makes heavy yield. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, qt. 15c; peck \$1.00.

SILVER SKIN.—For early green onions in home garden for spring use this is the best white variety. Mild flavor, good keeper and large yielding. Postpaid, qt. 35c. Not prepaid, qt. 25c; peck \$1.25.

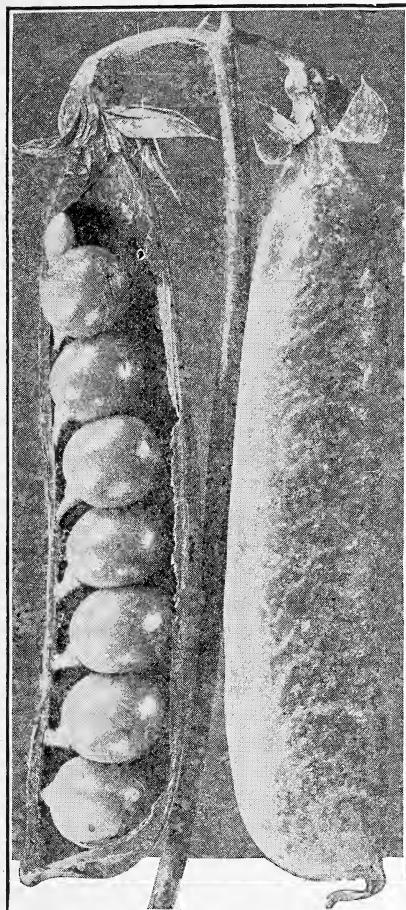
YELLOW DANVERS.—More largely used for spring planting than any other sort. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, qt. 15c; peck \$1.00.

Parsnips *

Culture.—A rich, deeply worked sandy loam is best suited to parsnips. Seeds are slow to germinate. A few radish seeds may be planted with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Thin to allow 6 inches between plants. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 5 lbs. for an acre.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN.—The standard of excellence in parsnips. Make long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. A few rows in the garden furnishes a valuable addition to the supply of winter vegetables. Fine for both table and stock. Postpaid, ptk. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

Reliable Garden Peas



Thomas Laxton.

Culture.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted in this section about February 1st; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in rows about 3 feet apart, and stake the tall varieties with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 100 pounds for an acre.

Wrinkled Varieties

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Universally admitted to be the best tall late pea grown. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home garden. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY.—A large, early Wrinkled Pea; vine has heavy stems and grows about 3 feet high; peas of excellent flavor and remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough for use. Best second early variety for family use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

IMPROVED LAXTONIAN or LAXTON'S SUPERB.—An exceptionally early, hardy pea. Grows 16 inches high, has moderately heavy foliage that is medium green in color. The dark green pods, 4 inches long, are semi-broad, pointed and well filled with eight or more large dark green peas. More productive than Laxtonian and just as early. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS PEAS.—Of exceptional quality. Pods from 4½ to 5 inches in length and slightly curved. A few days later than Thomas Laxton, vines grow sixteen inches in height and are very dark green. An easy pea to pick and a wonderful shipper and seller owing to its dark green pod. It is a tremendous yielder. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

THOMAS LAXTON.—A very early variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, of medium height, similar to those of Gradus, but darker in color, harder and more productive. The pods are large, often four inches long, with square ends, similar to, but larger, and darker than those of Champion England and as uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, of fine deep color and unsurpassed in quality. One of the very best sorts for the market and home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Smooth Varieties

EXTRA EARLY ALASKA.—Popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their rich green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

EARLY MORNING STAR.—A hardy, prolific smooth seed sort. Very early and a great favorite with both market and home gardener. Under favorable conditions will produce a crop in 45 days. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.05; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

FIRST AND BEST.—White-seeded extra early, very prolific, strong, vigorous and hardy. Pods are well filled. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR (Cabbage Pea).—This is one of the best known of all edible-podded peas. The vines grow luxuriantly and reach a height of 6 to 7 feet. The pods are borne in great profusion and should be gathered when the seeds are just beginning to form. They are broken in pieces the same as string beans and make a delicious and palatable dish. Postpaid, pkt. 15c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

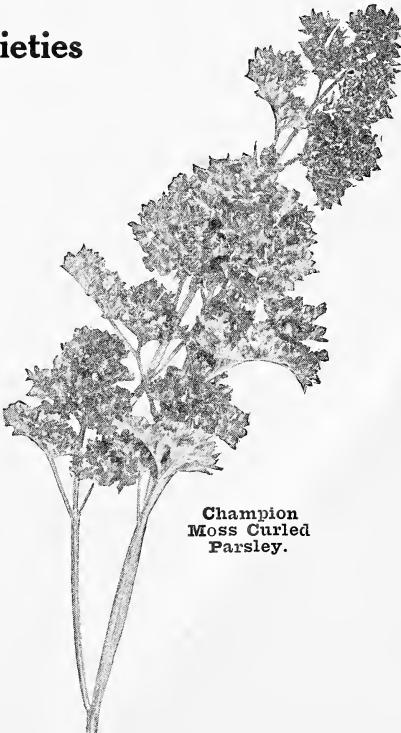
Parsley

One ounce will sow about 150 feet of drill.

Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water and sow about half an inch deep early in spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLLED.—Extra large, dark green, tender, crimped and curled. We recommend this variety for either greenhouse or outdoor planting. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

Champion
Moss Curled
Parsley.



Pepper

Culture.—Sow in hotbed in February, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows, or when the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.



World Beater.

SWEET VARIETIES

CHINESE GIANT.—The fruits of this early variety are mammoth, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference, the stocky, well branched plants, about 2 feet high, carry a large crop of most attractive peppers. The flesh is thick, tender, mild, sweet and unexcelled for use as salad or for stuffing for "Mangoes." When ripe the surface is of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$5.90.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE.—A pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, is excellent for use in salads or for stuffing and mangoes; a good bearer. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.40.

PIMENTO PEPPER.—The great mild-flavored variety from which the famous Spanish Pimento is made. The flavor is almost as mild as that of an apple; can be eaten raw, baked, stuffed or canned and used as a salad. The skin can be removed by scalding. This superb variety should be grown in every Southern garden, for it fills a place all its own that other peppers cannot. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.40.

RUBY KING.—One of the most popular of the large varieties, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across; flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed. The green fruits make excellent pickles. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.40.

WORLDBEATER.—Without doubt, the finest large pepper yet introduced. It is a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, as early as Ruby King and similar in shape, but broader at blossom end. Almost the size of Chinese Giant and far more prolific, some plants producing as many as twenty-four peppers, exceptionally mild, can be eaten raw without fear of burning. Color of fruit green at first, turning to a beautiful shade of scarlet. Flesh thick, which enables it to hold up a long time and makes it an excellent shipper. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$4.40.

HOT PEPPERS

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.40.

TABASCO ("Hottest of All").—Tall bush growth, producing a number of small, slender pods; extremely hot and fiery in flavor; 1 inch in length. The well-known "Tabasco Sauce" is made from this variety. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$4.90.

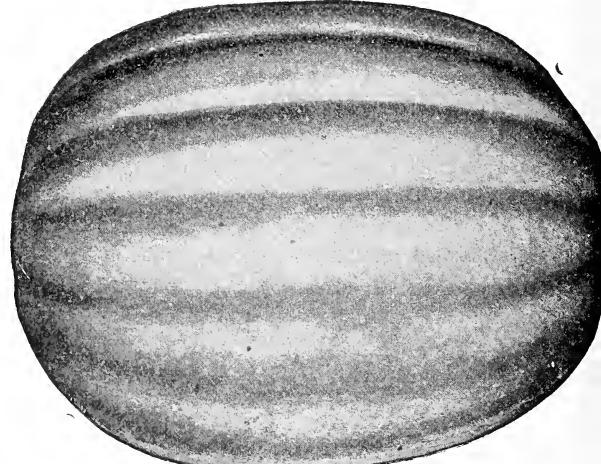
Pumpkins

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.—An immense variety, single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh is a splendid golden yellow; an excellent keeper and fine for making pies and for stock feeding. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.15.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick; sweet. Very productive and popular in the Southern States. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.15.

VIRGINIA MAMMOTH.—A very large yellow pumpkin of oblong shape. It is very prolific and a splendid keeper, particularly adapted to the South. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.40.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—Bell shape; medium size, thick flesh, skin creamy white, fine grained, sweet, delicious. Very fine for pies. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.



Virginia Mammoth.

USE "FLORANID" ON CROPS REQUIRING QUICK GROWTH

Selected Seed Potatoes

Selected Seed Stocks, grown especially for seed purposes, by the best and most careful seed potato grower in Maine and Canada. Purity and quality considered before price.



Irish Cobbler Potato.

Culture.—Good, well-drained, fibrous loam will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions. For early potatoes, the soil must be rich. Potatoes are planted—both early and late. Cut the tubers so there will be 2 to 3 eyes to each piece. For increased yield and better potatoes treat with "Semesan Bel" before planting. Plant in hills or rows about 3 feet apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Spray the leaves of the young plants with a Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead Mixture as a protection against blight and attacks of beetles. One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills; 10 bushels are required to plant an acre.

IRISH COBBLER.—The Irish Cobbler still maintains its popularity everywhere as one of the best, earliest and largest-yielding varieties. It produces smooth, round, plump tubers of a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes, always proves a distinctive mark

of fine quality. Our stock of these potatoes are specially grown and selected for seed purposes and the excellent reports we have received from our customers, testify very strongly to their superiority over ordinary stocks.

RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH.—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. Many potatoes sold as new Bermuda potatoes are second crop Red Bliss.

We are not quoting prices in our catalogue. When ready to plant, write us for prices and we will then quote you the very lowest price consistant with the quality of our seed stock.

We carry a full line of Spraying and Dusting materials to prevent disease and insure a good crop.



SEMESAN — SEMESAN BEL — CERESAN — SEMESAN JR.

Control Diseases — Haste Germination

— Increase Yields — Improve Quality

CERESAN. A dust disinfectant for Wheat, Oats, Barley and other cereals.

SEMESAN. This modern disinfectant prevents or controls effectively diseases and fungous growths borne by seeds, bulbs, corms, roots, tubers, plants, grafts and soils.

SEMESAN, JR. A less expensive but equally effective form of Semesan for the dry dust disinfection of both field and sweet corn seeds against the ear, root and stalk rots.

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL. Applied to whole or cut seed potatoes, either as a dry powder or a whitewash-like water mixture, Semesan Bel has caused in many cases better disease control and greater yields of disease-free potatoes than any other treatment known.

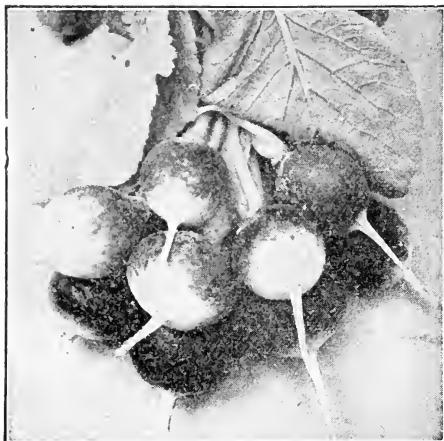
Du Pont Semesan

2 ozs.	\$0.50	| 1 lb.	2.75 | 8 ozs.	\$0.50	1 lb.	\$1.75 | 25 lbs. ...	\$ 37.50
8 ozs.	1.60	| 5 lbs.	\$ 13.00 | 1 lb. ....	.75	5 lbs.	8.00 | 100 lbs. ...	140.00

Semesan Disinfectants Make Good Seeds Grow Better—Ask for Free Booklets and Price in Large Quantities.

Radish

Culture.—Sow in drills very early in the spring, and later for a succession at intervals of ten days. Must have very rich soil, plenty of moisture, light and ventilation to insure quick, rapid growth. One ounce to 50 feet of row; 10 pounds to the acre.



Early Scarlet White-Tipped Turnip Radish.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—A selection of the Long Scarlet, with exceedingly small tops, growing about six inches long. Bright scarlet, with a very delicate skin; one of the best and most attractive market varieties. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

EARLY SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED TURNIP.—A scarlet variety, of handsome shape, having a white-tipped root, very desirable. One of the most popular and salable varieties. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.—The earliest Radish and one of the best for forcing. A beautiful, transparent, round, bright red, has small tops with few short leaves. Remarkably crisp and tender. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A white-tipped, olive-shaped sort, and one of the earliest forcing varieties. Should be used while young. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE ICICLE.—An early long white variety of slender form, tender, crisp and with delicate flavor. Fine for forcing or the home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c. Not prepaid, lb. 75c.

WHITE SUMMER STRASBURG.—A desirable summer variety, of oblong tapering shape, is exceedingly crisp and tender. Grows very quickly, and can be sown throughout the summer; both flesh and skin are pure snow white. A favorite market variety and very salable. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

Winter Varieties

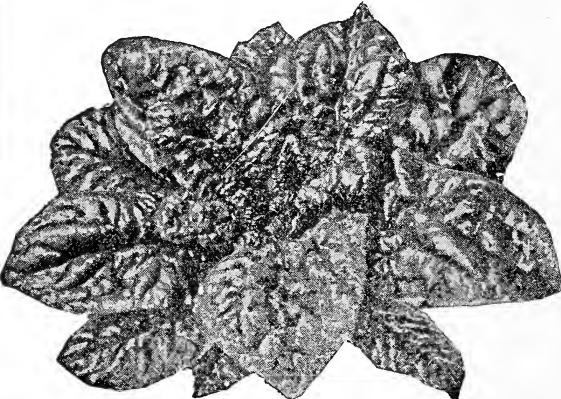
CELESTIAL, or WHITE CHINESE.—The finest of the Chinese varieties; growing to a very large size; the roots are shaded by its heavy foliage, and are always crisp and mild. A very desirable variety for fall and winter. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

CHINESE ROSE.—Of half-long shape, pink color, with solid flesh and mild flavor. It should be sown in August. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—The hardest long Radish, especially adapted for winter use. Thick, almost black, with white flesh of firm texture. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

Spinach

Culture.—Sow in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15th. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should be planted after frost is over.



Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale Spinach.

LONG STANDING.—A thick-leaved sort that remains in condition longer than any other sort. Rarely runs to seed. Leaves smooth, dark green. A good sort for spring planting. Postpaid, pkt. containing oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c. Not prepaid, lb. 30c.

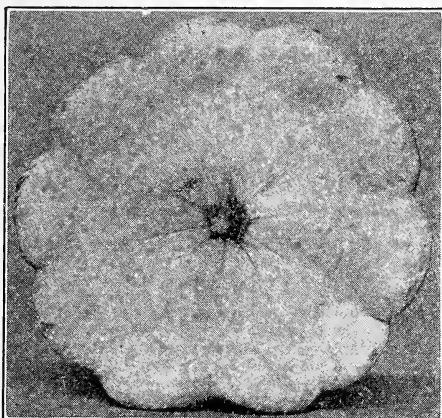
NEW ZEALAND.—Thrives during the hottest summer weather and in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting, the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

NORFOLK SAVOY, or BLOOMSDALE.—This is decidedly the most popular variety for both spring and fall sowing. Very early hardy curled leaves. Postpaid, pkt. containing oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 40c. Not prepaid, lb. 30c.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without a tendency to branch. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.00.



Early White Bush.

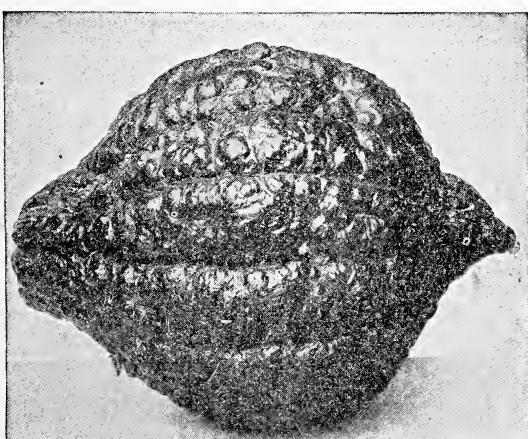
Squash or Cymling

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply land plaster or air-slaked lime to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to the acre.

BOSTON MARROW.—A very productive fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval shape, and thin skin. Used for canning and making pies. The fruits when ripe are bright orange with a shading of light cream color. The flesh is of rich salmon-yellow color, fine grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 90c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY-PAN CYMLING.—For years the most popular squash for shipping, nearby markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 90c.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK.—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continuously through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.



Hubbard Squash.

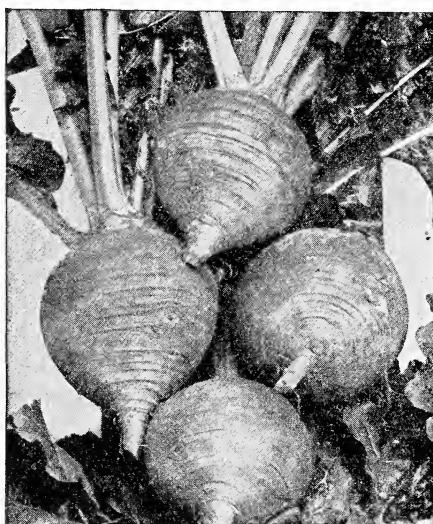
HUBBARD.—One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Dark bronze green, large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for pies. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.

ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW (Cocozella di Napoli).—Of bush habit, producing large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first, but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. The fruits are in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long but can be used when somewhat larger. The young fruits when sliced and fried constitute a vegetable delicacy that is very tender and marrowy. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.90.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally bred up. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.00.

WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC.—Ten days earlier than Early White Bush, containing nearly double as much flesh, is easier to prepare and with less waste. These advantages and the good yield will appeal to both home gardener and market grower. The vine is like that of the Early White Bush, about two feet high, vigorous in growth and a great producer. The quality of the flesh is fine. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25. Not prepaid, \$1.15.

Special Price to Truckers on Seed in Quantity.



Improved Purple Top Rutabaga.

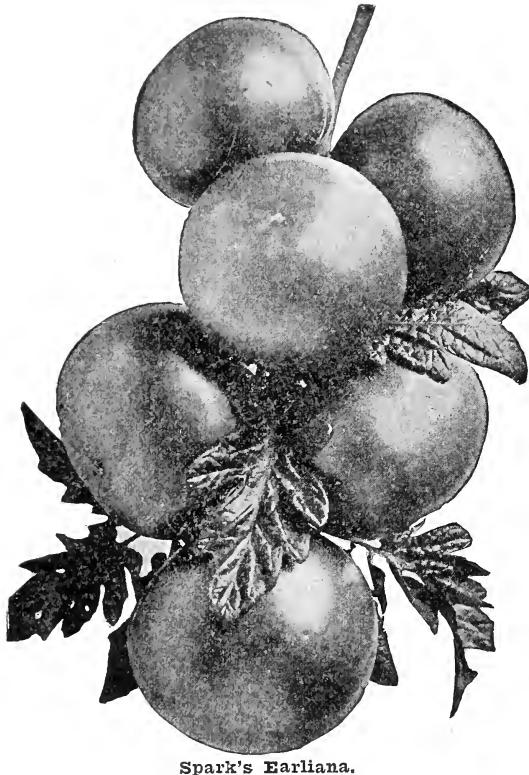
Rutabaga or Swede

Culture.—Sow the seed from the middle of July to middle of August in ground previously enriched with well-rotted manure, in drills about two and one-half feet apart, covering about one-half inch deep. Thin the young plants eight to twelve inches apart in the row. When the roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Rutabagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take chances with the weeds but the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings free from weed seed, fair results are obtained. One ounce will plant 100 ft. row; 2 lbs. an acre.

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA.—Improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga. Grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Excellent for the table, and has high feeding value as stock feed. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c. Not prepaid, lb. 60c.

Parker's Choice Tomatoes

Culture.—Early in February sow in hotbeds, or shallow boxes in the house, and when plants have made 4 leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out on the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanting, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. They may also be sown under Hotkaps out of doors. Earliness may be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.



Spark's Earliana.

BONNY BEST (Early).—A selection of Chalk's Jewel. The fruits are generally borne in clusters of from 3 to 5. The single fruits are of good size, weighing about 5 to 6 ounces each, flattened but smooth, of a solid red up to the stem, and do not crack. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.35. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.25.

BRIMMER.—This Tomato is similar to the well-known Ponderosa, but is even larger than that variety. It has strong healthy vines and is very productive. It is not an early variety, but its flesh is solid and meaty, and has very few seed. A splendid tomato for family use, but most too large for a profitable market sort. Postpaid, pkt. 15c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$6.90.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Grows stiff and upright, holding its fruits well off the ground, and for this reason sometimes called Tree Tomato. May be planted closer together than other sorts and is largely used by truckers to save staking. Fruit, smooth, borne in clusters of 3 to 5 purplish-pink in

color, of good size and very prolific. Very desirable for the small home garden. Bears until frost. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$4.00.

GREATER BALTIMORE.—General crop tomato of sterling merits; large, smooth, beautiful red skinned fruits, which are produced in great abundance until frost kills the vine. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, \$2.40.

JUNE PINK.—Extra early; good shipper. A purplish-pink tomato, similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruit and time of maturing. This is a variety of exceptional value to market gardeners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.90.

MARGLOBE TOMATO.—Marglobe was primarily bred to produce a wilt-resistant, globe-shaped red tomato. The results have exceeded expectations. It is hardy, wilt-resistant and is destined to command a leading place in districts where wilt is prevalent. Will undoubtedly prove equally desirable wherever a red tomato of superior quality is desired. A midseason variety. The plant is vigorous without being spreading or coarse, with a strong, hardy stalk and abundant, slightly crimped, medium green foliage, which furnishes adequate cover for the fruits without too much shade. Bears abundantly, the heaviest setting being in the center of the plant. The fruits are quite large, averaging 7½ ounces in weight, nearly perfect globe-shaped; ripen up perfectly, and are a deep scarlet in color. Present a very attractive appearance. The flesh is firm, thick, of first quality, and is only mildly acid. A superior sort for both table use and canning. See illustration on front cover. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$4.90.

MATCHLESS.—Bright red. Skin tough. A splendid keeper and shipper. Less liable to crack in wet weather than any other large tomato. Fruit is coreless; seed spaces are small; leaves are of a rich dark green, very luxuriant, indicating great vigor, giving the plant ability to produce fruit of the largest size throughout the entire season. We can highly recommend it to market gardeners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.40.

NEW STONE.—As an all-round Tomato for main crop, market, canning and home consumption, this variety has for a long time been in great demand. Bright scarlet in color, it is one of the heaviest and most solid varieties, having an excellent flavor. Uniform and not subject to rot. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.40.

NORTON WILT-RESISTANT.—Reports of the loss of tomato crops because of the wilt have come from every part of the country. The government plant breeders started the development of a number of wilt-resistant varieties, of which Norton is one of the best. In yield, form and color of fruit it is very similar to the Stone, but it has the added value of being as near blight and wilt-resistant as science has been able to produce. The Norton makes possible the production of big, profitable tomato crops in sections where blight and wilt have affected the crop badly before. Smooth, solid and finely flavored; bears till frost. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$3.90.

PONDEROSA.—Unquestionably one of the largest tomatoes grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. One of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red, and on account of the compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.10. Not prepaid, lb. \$5.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—Extremely early and of the very best quality, making it of special merit to truckers and market gardeners. The vines are hardy and productive, and although they are of only medium size, the fruit is smooth, nearly round and of a deep scarlet. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.90.

Parker's Selected Turnip Seed

Culture.—One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to an acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, three-quarters of an inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. For fall and winter, from the middle of July to first of November.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE-TOP FLAT STRAP-LEAF.—One of the best table turnips on the market, being fine grained and of mild flavor; is white below, with a bright purple top; flesh white, leaves short, narrow and erect. Matures in 8 or 9 weeks. An excellent keeper. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 60c.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—A perfectly globe-shaped, early, white-skinned turnip. Exceedingly productive. Flesh is fine grained, firm and of delicate flavor. Best keeping of the white-fleshed sorts. Recommended to market gardeners for its earliness and fine appearance. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, lb. 65c.

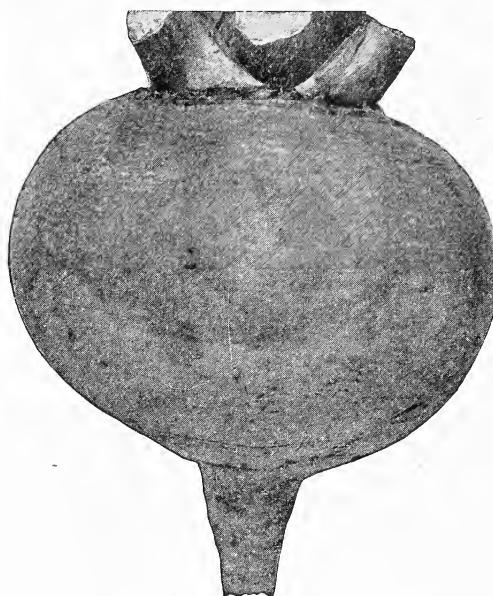
EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—The Milans are the earliest varieties grown. At least a week earlier than any other; having small tops, rows can be planted close together. Flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. Without an equal for the table. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c. Not prepaid, lb. 80c.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Same as Extra Early White Milan but has purple top. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 90c. Not prepaid, lb. 80c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap Leaf).—A medium sized early flat growing turnip, similar in size and shape to the Early Purple Top Strap Leaf, except that it is entirely white with a greenish tinge near the top. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive long, quick-growing turnip. Fine-grained and sweet. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—An enormous yielder. Roots are large globe-shaped, comparatively smooth; tops green, bottoms white. The flesh is of good quality and suitable for table use. Best keeper for storing for winter. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.



Large White Norfolk Globe.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE.—One of the best yellow varieties. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Hardy, keeps well, a good yielder. Very popular in the South. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.

MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c. Not prepaid, lb. 65c.

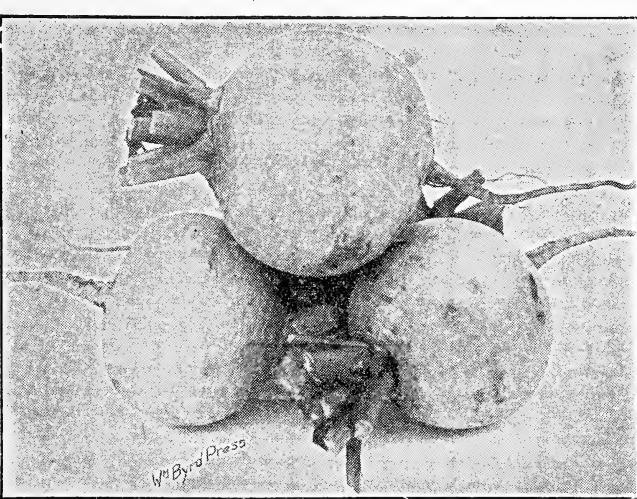
POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock and table turnip. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.

SEVEN TOP.—This variety is grown altogether for its tops, making very small roots. It is the best salad turnip grown, and the tops continue to come after being cut. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—Makes an abundant growth of tops, and at the same time produces a medium-size root, which is white and of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, white, egg-shaped variety with small tops. Smooth, thin skin, firm flesh, mild and sweet. A desirable turnip for either market or home use which will be more generally grown when better known. Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c. Not prepaid, lb. 55c.



Mammoth Red Top White Globe.

Parker's Choice Vegetable Plants



Early Cabbage growing
THROUGH Gator-Hide—
two rows to the strip—
staggered.

Use GATOR-HIDE MULCH PAPER For

BIGGER
BETTER
EARLIER

CROPS



Cabbage Plants.

Not less than 100 Cabbage, Lettuce, Onion or Sweet Potato Plants of a variety or less than a dozen Tomato, Pepper or Egg Plants shipped out. No plants shipped except cash with order.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield
Succession All Seasons Flat Dutch
Copenhagen Market
Postpaid, 100 plants 50c. Not prepaid, 500 \$1.50;
1,000 \$2.25.

PEPPER PLANTS

Large Bell or Bull Nose
Ruby King, Red Chili, Chinese Giant,
Pimento, Cayenne,
Postpaid, 1 doz. 30c; 100, \$1.75. Not prepaid, 500,
\$3.00; 1,000, \$5.50.

LETTUCE PLANTS

Big Boston and Iceberg
Postpaid, 100 50c. Not prepaid,
500 \$2.00; 1,000 \$3.50.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

White or Yellow

Postpaid, 100 plants 50c. Not
prepaid, 500 \$2.00; 1,000 \$3.50.

TOMATO PLANTS

Marglobe, Brimmer, Stone,
Ponderosa, Sparks Earliana
Postpaid, 1 doz. 25c; 50 75c;
100 \$1.00. Not prepaid, 500
\$2.00; 1,000 \$3.50.

EGG PLANTS

Postpaid, 1 doz. 50c; 100 at
\$1.75. Not prepaid, 1,000 \$5.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

100 for 50c. Not prepaid,
1,000 for \$3.00.



Make More Profit!

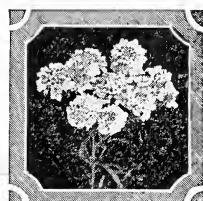
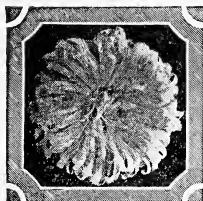
THIS AMAZING NEW METHOD GETS YOUR CROP
TO MARKET EARLIER.

Last year thousands of growers added to the value of their vine crops by using Germaco HOTKAPS—shown above. This remarkable invention consists of a scientifically constructed wax paper cone that you place over each plant. Thus they are miniature hot-houses that protect plants from frost, wind, rain, insects and ground crusting.

HOTKAPS not only protect plants, but make them grow harder and faster. Thus you get a greater crop production to market earlier for higher prices!

You can add to your next year's profit with Hotkaps. They cost but a fraction over a penny each. One man can "set" 3,000 Hotkaps per day. They not only bring you higher prices, but are a method of crop insurance—against the danger of the elements.

Prices per roll (1,000 Hotkaps)—\$11.50; (5,000 Hotkaps), \$11.00 per 1,000. Postage or express extra. Hotkap Setter, \$2.50, postage or express extra. Garden size, one Setter and 250 Hotkaps, \$4.00; 100 Hotkaps, Setter and Tamper, \$2.50; postage extra. Write for interesting pamphlet, or order today!



Parker's Selected Flower Seed

MEAN SUCCESS WITH FLOWERS TO THOUSANDS IN THE SOUTH

New Seeds, Grown by Best Specialists in America and Europe

EACH VARIETY GROWN WHERE IT MOST NEARLY REACHES PERFECTION.

Flower seeds are selected with greatest care from the best obtainable strains. We take special pains to send out those of highest quality only. Our list has undergone a thorough revision, and we believe now embraces only the choicest types in their respective classes. We sell every variety by the packet; some popular sorts are offered by weight as well.

The arrangement is alphabetical, the various plants being described by class, hardiness, height, color of flower, time of bloom, etc. This information will be an aid to determine whether or not the flower under consideration meets your requirements or otherwise.

In this list of flower seeds the following abbreviations are used to indicate the classification:

- H. H. A.**—Half-Hardy Annuals.
- T. A.**—Tender Annuals.
- H. A.**—Hardy Annuals.
- H. P.**—Hardy Perennials.
- H. H. P.**—Half-Hardy Perennials.
- H. B.**—Hardy Biennials.
- H. H. B.**—Half-Hardy Biennials.
- H. C.**—Hardy Climber.
- G. S.**—Greenhouse Shrub.

Annuals attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow **Hardy Annuals** outside in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may also be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming.

Half Hardy and Tender Annuals should be sown in the house or hotbed and not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm.

Biennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and then die. Many of these will bloom the first year if sown early. Sow under same conditions as perennials.

Perennials are plants that bloom the second year from the seed, and the plant lives and blooms for

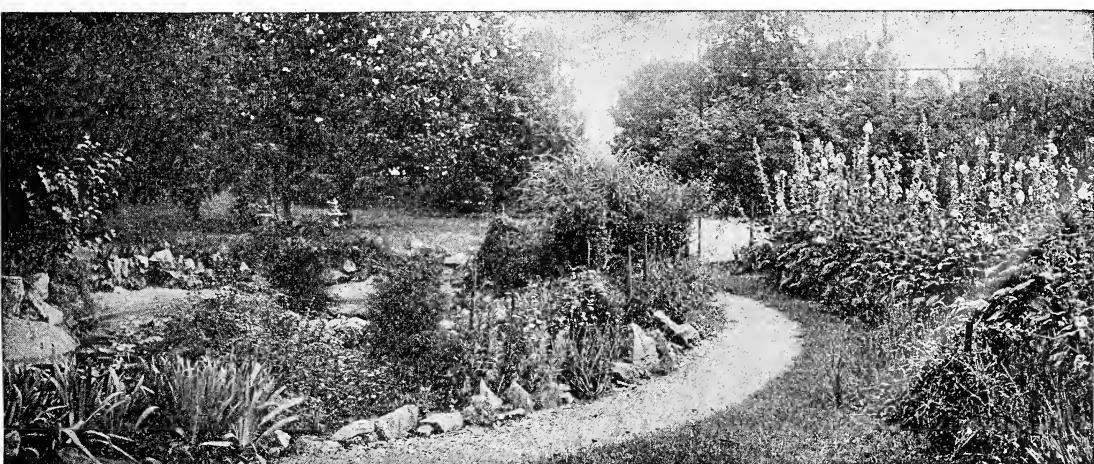
many years. If sown in early spring, many perennials will bloom the first year from seed. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in spring after frost is over. Hardy perennials should be sown in the spring for best results, but may be sown in the late summer and early fall (July to October) for next year's flowers.

Tender or Greenhouse means the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted late in spring, or in a greenhouse.

Hard Shelled Seeds like Canna, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory, Moon Vine, Wild Cucumber, etc., should be soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

How to Sow Flower Seeds.—It will prove quite an advantage to mix all small seeds with sand or dry soil and sow the mixture in drills or scatter broadcast. This separates the seed and is quite an advantage in thinning out or transplanting the young plants as those that remain are undisturbed. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds, is covering too deeply. The exception to this is the Sweet Pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. As a general rule, cover small seeds only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Petunias, Portulacas, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the harder Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such plants as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.



A Border of Hardy Perennials.



Ageratum.

Ageratum

(Floss Flower.) H. A.

Valuable plants for large beds or borders, and very useful where cut flowers are in demand; in bloom the whole summer, also good for winter blooming in pots; half-hardy.

Blue Perfection.—Darkest flowers of all the blue Ageratums, and earliest of all. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Imperial Dwarf White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dwarf Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Alyssum

(Sweet Alyssum.) H. A.

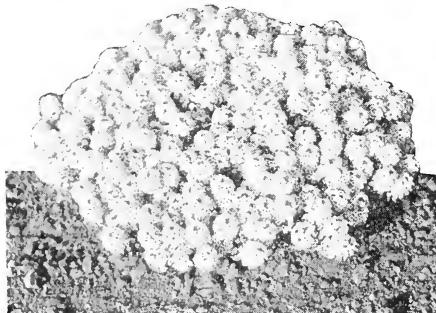
This most popular hardy annual for borders, edging or massing in small beds, comes into bloom early in the spring with clusters of small, pure white flowers.

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow.—Especially adapted to edgings, borders and rock work. The plants grow about 6 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Sweet Alyssum (Maritimum).—The well-known Sweet Alyssum, white flowers, borne profusely. 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Lilac Queen.—Delicate lavender, very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SAXATILE COMPACTUM, the perennial, is a charming little plant blossoming early in the spring from seed sown the previous summer in August or September. Yellow and bright as a dandelion, its flowers last several weeks. One of the very best for rock gardens or border. Give sunny location for spring, which is shaded in summer. A slight protection of loose leaves helps over winter. Pkt. 10c.



Sweet Alyssum (Carpet of Snow)

Amaranthus

H. A.

These plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and have ornamental foliage as well as flowers. The seed is very fine, but grows readily if kept moist. Can be readily transplanted. Do not cover seed over a quarter of an inch.

Candatus (Love-lies-bleeding).—Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).—Very fine variegated foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Antirrhinum

(Snapdragon.) H. P.

The more recently improved varieties of this valuable genus are large, finely-shaped flowers of the most brilliant colors, with beautifully marked throats; they succeed in any good garden soil, and are very effective in beds or borders. Their continuous blooming qualities and ease of culture entitles them to a permanent place in every garden. Very desirable for cutting.

TALL MAXIMUM.—Newest creation in Giant Snapdragon and a marked advance over the older Tall Large Flowered Type in size and brilliance. Individual flowers immense and closely placed on the stems. For best results plants should be staked.

The Rose.—Beautiful rose pink.

Cattleya.—Rosy lilac with golden yellow lip.

Snowflake.—Pure white with yellow throat.

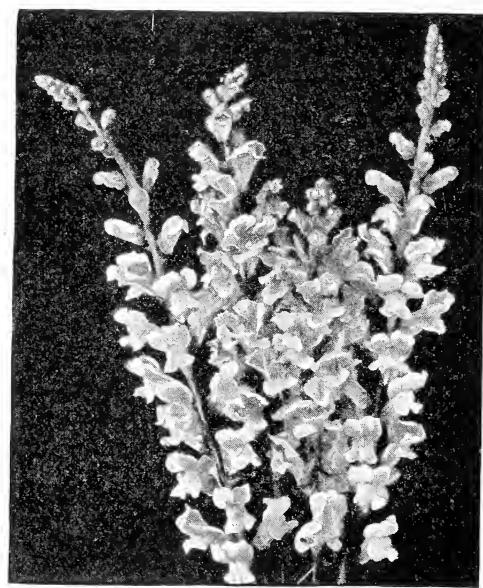
Cerberus.—Rich carmine red.

Golden Queen.—Bright golden yellow.

Pkt. each 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

One pkt. each of above, 60c.

Mixture of above, 15c pkt.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Snapdragon.

TALL, LARGE FLOWERED

Defiance.—Orange scarlet.

Geneva Pink.—Delightful rose pink. Produces long dense spikes with flowers well set along stem. Well adapted for growing outdoors. Pkt. 15c.

Gestia.—Dark, blood red.

Golden King.—Golden yellow.

Rose Dore.—Salmon rose, shaded gold.

Salmon Pink.—Splendid salmon.

Queen Victoria.—Pure white.

Except where listed, pkt. 10c. One each of above seven varieties, 60c.

Aquilegia

(Columbine.) H. P.

Double Mixed.—Best and finest colors, including shades of white, blue, rose and purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Asters

A.

How to Grow Good Asters.—The finest asters are those planted out of doors where they are to blossom. By this method, however, flowers cannot be expected until late August or September. Why not try both methods? For indoor sowing plant seed in shallow boxes, water sparingly and give full sunshine. Keep the young plants growing hard. When 3 or 4 leaves have developed transplant to the open ground in soil carefully prepared, rich and deeply spaded. Use only thoroughly composted manure. Air-slaked lime or fresh wood ashes stirred lightly into the soil before planting. Bone Meal, Sheep Manure (pulverized), and Acid Phosphate are considered excellent fertilizers for the Aster.

The young plants should be well mulched with lawn clippings until they have grown sufficient foliage to shade their own roots.

Thrifty plants that make steady progress are not as apt to be troubled with disease or insects and yet these troubles will appear "in the best of families." Should either of these misfortunes occur, do not be too cast down. Try again. Never grow asters in succession on the same piece of ground.

Sow seed of the different kinds. In this way one is able to determine which kinds seem to do best under the conditions which exist in one's garden, as to soil, climate, etc.

AMERICAN LATE BRANCHING.—Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

GIANT CREGO ASTERS.—The most beautiful of the newer type of American branching varieties. The flowers are of immense size, often from 4 to 5 inches across and exceptionally graceful, with very long petals decidedly curled and twisted resembling most exquisite Chrysanthemums. Keep in good condition longer than any other Aster of this type. Also known as the Ostrich Plume because of the very attractive, light, feathery appearance.

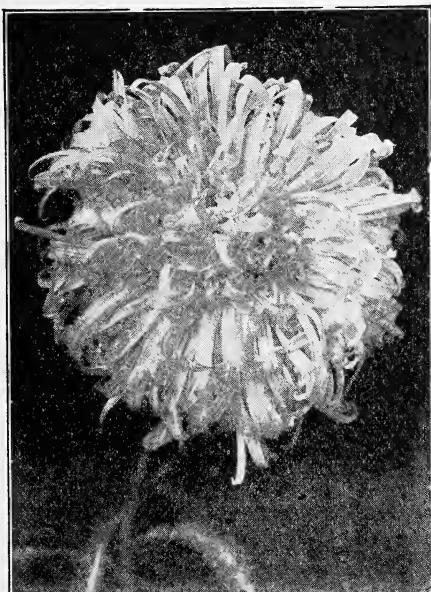
White	Purple	Crimson
Rose	Lavender	Mixed

Pkt. each, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS.—The best early Aster, producing large flowers very early in the season. Flowers are of good sizes; borne on long stems; making them very valuable for cutting.

Dark Blue	Lavender	Rose
White	Mixed	

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Grego Asters.



Calliopsis.

Balsam

(Lady's Slipper.) H. A.

A dainty, old-fashioned annual, suitable for beds and borders. The flowers are vividly colored and rose-like in shape. Blooms make a charming table decoration, when cut from the stalk and placed in a low glass bowl so they can float on the surface of the water. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Bellis (*Monstrosa Gigantea*)

(English Daisy.) H. A.

A favorite plant, which will stand the winter if given the protection of a few leaves or litter; in bloom from early spring until well on in the summer. The seed we offer is saved from the finest double varieties; easily raised from seed; usually sown in August, but can be sown in spring, should be sown each year. Often used as border for pansy bed.

White	Pink	Mixed
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.		

Calendula

(Pot Marigold.) H. A.

This is the "Marygold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall. Keep flowers carefully picked as the old flowers give a very ragged appearance to the plants, and also, to prevent self-sowing. Sow where they are to grow 2 or 3 seeds together and pull out the weakest ones. A stand-by especially for mid-summer. Fresh seeds should be purchased every year.

Mixed, all sorts.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Calliopsis

H. A.

Showy, beautiful free-flowering, of easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer, and excellent for cutting and massing. Sow where they are to bloom. Keep old flowers cut off to prolong blooming season.

Crimson King.—A fine dwarf sort, 9 inches high; color rich velvety crimson-garnet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Golden Wave.—One of the most effective and beautiful sorts, flowers rich golden yellow with small chestnut brown center; very free bloom. 12 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Finest Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Campanula

(Canterbury Bell.) **B.**

A stately, showy old-fashioned flower of the easiest growth. The seeds should be sown about April, in finely prepared, rich soil. By July transplant in rows a foot apart, the plants eight inches apart, and finally transplant early in October to permanent beds. Some light covering should be thrown over them when ground freezes. Sow every year for best results.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Finest variety of this flower. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Candytuft

H. A.

The White Hyacinth flowered variety 2 ft. high, combines beautifully with Columbine or Ageratum, either pink or blue. Candytuft varies greatly in manner of growth and in color. Experiment with them. Make notes of the results for next year's planting. Do not forget the Perennial Candytuft. Fall sown seed blooms in June. Spring sown seed in July and August. Keep the old flowers clipped to insure long weeks of bloom.

HYACINTH-FLOWERED (White)
Queen of Italy (Rosy Lilac) Crimson. Pink.
 Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

Sempervirens.—Survives winter. Pkt. 15c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER.—A beautiful annual climber, making a growth of 20 to 30 feet per season. A rapid grower and free bloomer of fiery red flowers about one to one and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Carnations

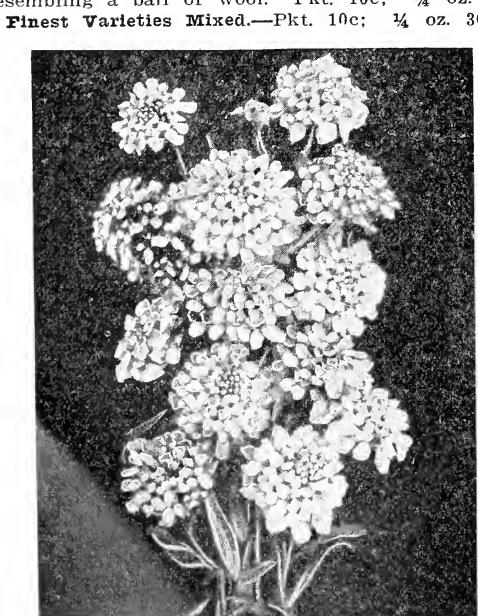
(Marguerite.) **A.**

These are the most satisfactory of the annual pinks, and will bloom in four months after sowing the seed. The flowers are large, fragrant and are produced continuously. If slightly protected the first winter they will revive the following spring and bloom during that whole season. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

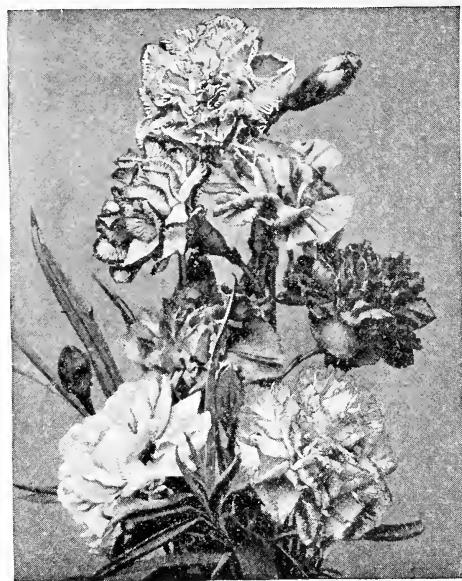
Celosia

(Cock's Comb.) **H. A.**

Crimson (Chinese Woolflower).—A distinct type of the Plumed Celosia. The plants average 2 ft. in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out bearing ball-shaped flowerheads of a crimson color resembling a ball of wool. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



Candytuft.



Carnations.

Centaureas

H. A.

Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are favorite in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere, and are much in demand as cut flowers.

CYANUS (Corn-flower, Bachelor's Button).
 Annual, 2 ft.

Very attractive flowers of easiest culture; one of the most graceful of all. Sow early in the spring in the beds where they are to bloom. Thrives well in poor soil.

White.	Pink.	Dark Blue.	Mixed.
Double			
Pink	Blue	White	Mixed
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.			

IMPERIALIS (Sweet Sultan). Annual, 2 to 3 ft.

This is undoubtedly the finest of all Centaureas for cut flower purposes. The sweet-scented artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best to sow very early in the spring.

Finest Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Convolvulus

(Morning Glory.) **H. A.**

Deservedly very popular, as they are one of the most free-flowering and rapid growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation; the beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Soaking the seeds in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination; annuals 15 ft.

MAJOR OR CLIMBING MORNING GLORIES.—Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c.

MINOR, or DWARF MORNING GLORIES.—While these are called dwarf Morning Glories, they really remain open all day in fine weather, and are rich colored, handsome dwarf plants, and not as well known as they should be; they make a fine border, or can be grown in masses in beds, producing an unusually brilliant effect. Pkt. 10c.

Coreopsis

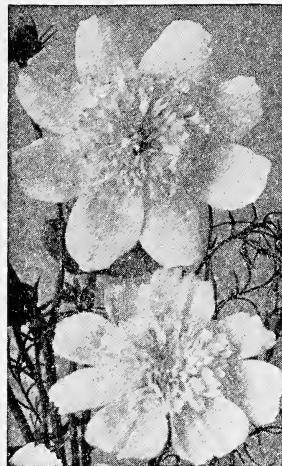
H. P.

No flower is longer in bloom during the whole season than Coreopsis. It is a most excellent cut flower, lasting well; color, bright yellow; flowers large and showy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Cosmos

H. A.

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants, producing thousands of cut flowers in pure white, pink and crimson for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce. Sow in spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or start under cover and afterwards transplant. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds.



Double Crested Cosmos.
for Hallowe'en decorations.

When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

Mammoth Perfection (Mixed).—Flowers of mammoth size and perfect form. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Double Crested Cosmos.—A beautiful variety of recent introduction. The flowers are double-crested, having double centers with a row of petals around the base, making them very attractive. The colors are crimson, white and shell pink.

Mixed.—All the colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

KLONDIKE (Beautiful Orange).—Coming at just the right season Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Cypress Vine

H.

Pretty annual climber which, in a favorable season, will attain a height of fifteen feet or more. Scalding the seeds before sowing hastens germination. Should be planted at the base of a tree or trellis and trained upon strings. Its dark green foliage and star-shaped flowers in clusters are a mass of beauty all summer long.

Red.—Pkt. 10c. **White.**—Pkt. 10c.

Mixed.—Pkt. 10c.

Delphinium

(Hardy Perennial Larkspur.)

Handsome, stately plants of easiest culture. They are readily the most popular of all hardy plants. Their main season of bloom is in June, but if the flower spike is cut back promptly it will branch and flower all through fall.

BELLADONNA.—Graceful open spikes with large flowers of light turquoise blue color. Hardy perennial, two to three feet high. Considered one of the best. Pkt. 10c.

BELLAMOSUM.—Of the same form as Belladonna but with intense rich, deep blue flowers. Hardy perennial, two to three feet high. Pkt. 10c.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS (Mixed).—A great variety of charming colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Dianthus

(Chinese Pink) H. A.

Produce a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. May be sown out of doors when the danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. About a foot high. The double-flowering sorts are almost as satisfactory as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location. Old plants flower earlier, but new plants give finer, larger flowers—therefore sow every year.

Double Chinese Pinks.—A very attractive variety. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Fine Single Mixed.—The old-fashioned garden favorite. All the single-flowered varieties in one mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

(Gloxiniflora) H. F.

A stately old-fashioned border plant, furnishing dense spikes of brilliant-colored flowers, which are terminal and half as long as height of plant. Colors white, lavender and rose. Thrives best in cool, shady locations.

White.—Pkts. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Rose.—Pkts. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

The Shirley—Mixed. Pkts. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy.) H. A.

Among our most beautiful and popular annuals, being of the easiest culture. From spring-sown seeds they flower profusely until late in the autumn, making them invaluable for bedding. The plants are of dwarf-branching habit, about 1 foot high.

Carmine King.—Deep carmine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Golden West.—Flowers very large. Golden yellow, orange center. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Rosy Queen.—Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

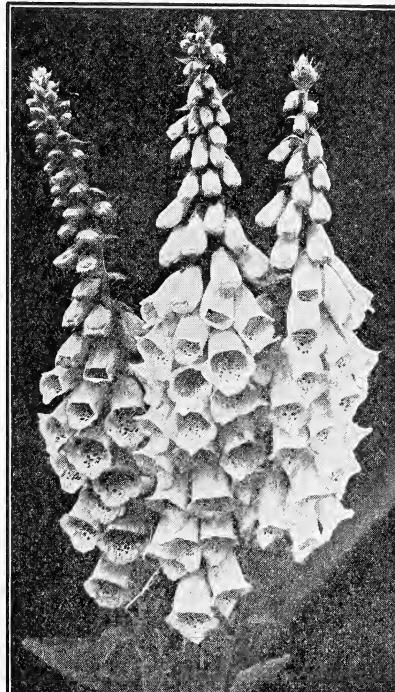
Choice Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Forget-Me-Not (Chinese)

Amabile Blue. A.

This annual, recently introduced from China, is hardy, of easy culture, and can be grown successfully in warm climates where ordinary Forget-Me-Nots cannot be grown in the open. It grows on tall, graceful branches 18 to 20 inches in height. Keep flowers cut and it will bear continuously all summer. Ideal for bedding as well as cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

For long stemmed, bright colored flowers, use FLORANID every week after buds form.



Digitalis (Foxglove).

Gaillardia

(Blanket Flower). P.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in beauty during the summer and autumn; half-hardy, 1½ ft. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath). H. P.

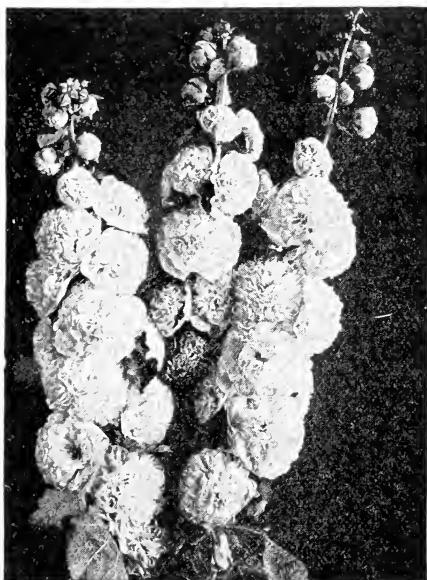
Graceful flowers produced in abundance in loose panicles. Excellent for their delicate effect in bouquets.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba.—Pure white tiny flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Helichrysum

(Eternal Flowers.) A.

A most popular, hardy annual; the flowers are large and the color bright; highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with heads downward in cool and airy place. 1 to 2 ft. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Hollyhocks, Double Mixed.

Hollyhock

H. P.

Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden or a fine background next to a building, high wall or fence. The double varieties are the most desirable. Seeds of double varieties sown before mid-summer will insure fine plants the following season. Sow seed ½ inch deep. Hollyhocks need a rich, well cultivated soil. If trouble with rust, spray freely with Bordeaux Mixture. Water liberally during hot dry weather. Sow fresh seed every year and pull up two-year-old plants in the spring. May be used for cut flowers if the ends are charred soon as cut.

Chater's Prize, Double Mixed.—This strain stands unrivaled in richness and delicacy of coloring, with magnificent spikes of very double flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Kochia

A.

(Mexican Fire Bush or Summer Cypress).

A charming and most effective decorative plant, with a habit much resembling one of the compact evergreen shrubs. It has a light grass-green feathery foliage, which changes as the summer advances to a rich crimson. It is a hardy annual, a rapid grower and flourishes on all soils. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c.



Gaillardia.

Lantana

A. 2 ft.

Shrubby plants desirable for bedding outdoors or for pot culture. Flowers are changeable in color and are produced all summer. The trailing variety is very popular for porch and window boxes and vases, their lavender coloring being very beautiful.

Mixed colors.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Larkspur

18 to 30 in.

The Larkspur with its long clustered spikes of beautiful irregular flowers is especially valuable for its brilliant colors. Very desirable for bedding, and strikingly effective as a background for borders and for planting among shrubbery. Seed of annual varieties may be sown outdoors early in spring. For earlier blooming start very early indoors or sow in fall. Thin one to one and one-half feet apart.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED.—

Dark Blue	Light Blue
Rose	White

Lustrous Carmine

Any of above, pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.
One each, 5 colors, 40c.

Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPURS.—See Delphinium.

Marigold

H. A.

These, like the calendulas, are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Average height, 1 to 2 ft.

Large African.—Double, orange and lemon, mixed; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Dwarf French.—Fine. Colors mixed, very double; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Mignonette.

Mignonette

A.

If successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1st, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August. Thin the plants to about 10 inches apart.

Large Flowering, Mixed.

—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Nasturtium

A.

Probably the most popular and easily grown flower in our list, and remains longer in bloom. In favorable soil the flowers are produced in abundance during the season. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves.

Dwarf Mixed.—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the Dwarf variety. The plants form a small round bush, 12 to 16 inches high which is a mass of blooms all summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Tall Mixed.—This mixture contains the choicest and prettiest flowers of the tall variety, are of quick growth, covering a whole hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Nicotiana

(Flowering Tobacco) H. A.

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume.

Sanderae Hybrids.—An improved type with many delicate shades of color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Pansies

A.

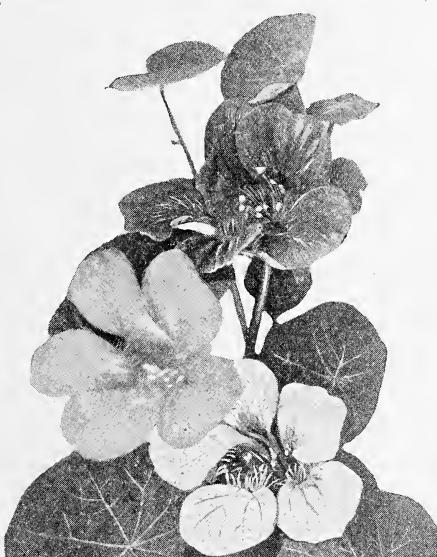
Seed sown September or October in shallow boxes in the house or in a cold frame, where one is available, will produce fine flowers in early spring. May be planted out of doors if given slight protection. Take care of the weakest looking seedlings, as they usually give the finest flowers.

Pansies thrive best in cool, moist soil which should be enriched by well-decayed barnyard manure or finely ground bone meal. Where extra large blooms are desired, it is recommended to pinch off all but two or three to the plant.

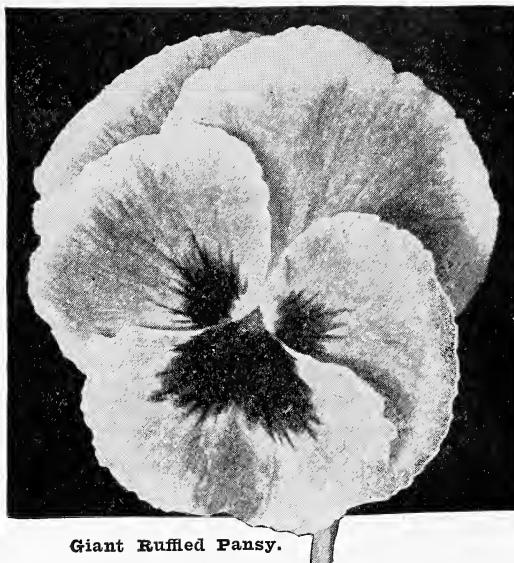
Bedding Pansies.—Contains a number of choice varieties and brilliant colors to meet the demand for a first-class mixture at reasonable cost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Giant Ruffled.—Flowers immense, beautifully curled and waved, and so full that petals seem to be gathered to the stem, causing them to look like frilled velvet. Exquisite colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Giant Orchid Flowering Exhibition Mixture.—This strain meets the demand for a real giant flowered fancy pansy and is as fine a mixture as can be obtained. Comprises exquisite shades and colors and produces giant, Orchid-like flowers. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.



Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums.



Giant Ruffled Pansy.

Periwinkle

(Vinca) A.

Very satisfactory ornamental free-blooming bedding plants. They begin blooming in August from seed sown out of doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost. May be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water.

Rosea (Pink) **Alba (Pure White)**
White with Pink Eye. Mixed.

Any of above, pkt. 10c. One each of three separate colors, 25c.

Petunia

A. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

No better bedding plants. The distinct colors and markings make a brilliant showing. Plants are strong and bloom profusely until after frosts. Scatter seed mixed with sand, barely pressing it into soil with a small, smooth board. Be careful that the earth does not become dry during germination of seed, although watering must be carefully done. It is an advantage to sow seed early in shallow boxes in the house, hotbed or cold frame for early flowering plants. Set plants 12 to 18 inches apart. The Petunia loves a rich soil and thrives best in a sunny location. Pinch back freely. This causes the plants to branch out and spread, shading the ground and conserving moisture. Keep the fading flowers clipped.

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING PETUNIAS.

It is well known that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers produce but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being single of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double flowers. The same is true of the single sorts, the large, strong seedlings usually being weedy, while weaker seedlings produce the very finest flowers, of best colorings. Pkt. 25c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.—This strain, originating in California, is of incomparable size, luxuriance and beauty. Flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt. 20c.

COMPACT BEDDING PETUNIAS

General Dodds.—Blood red.

Rosy-Morn.—Deep rose color.

Snowball.—Pure snowy white.

Violacea.—Deep violet.

Any of above—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c. One pkt. of each variety, 30c.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS.—**Fine Mixed.**—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Phlox Drummondii H. A.

Has a greater range of colors than almost any other flower, and no other surpasses it in freedom of bloom. Transplants readily, and as the seed is rather slow in starting, it pays to start it in a hotbed or box in the house.

Large Flowering Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Poppies (Annual)

Poppies should be sown where they are to remain as early in the spring as possible. They do not stand transplanting. Mix the seed with dry sand and sow very thinly. Thin out to stand 5 to 6 inches or more apart if you wish best results.

Single Annual Poppies Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
Double Carnation Flowered Poppies Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES.—They are single, double and occasionally semi-double, and range in color from the purest white through the delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to the deepest crimson and blood-red, while many are daintily edged and striped. In fact, so varied are they that scarcely any two flowers are exactly alike.

Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Poppies (H. Perennial.)

Sow in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their resting period. For permanent beds these are unequalled. Effective among shrubbery, being large flowered, and showy. While Tulips are yet in bloom the Oriental Poppy makes the garden glow.

Oriental Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

ICELAND POPPIES (Papaver Nudicaule).—Though hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as early as the annual sorts. Of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage, they bear their brilliant flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting. If seed pods are picked off, will continue in flower the entire season. Evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring.

Mixed Iceland Poppies.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Salvia.



Portulaca.

Portulaca A.

These brilliant and popular hardy annuals are of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation, and producing throughout the summer their various colored flowers in the greatest profusion. For very dry, sun exposed places, for rock-work, or low bedding at the seashore they are indispensable.

Choicest Double Mixed.—Saved from double flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

Ricinus A. (Castor Oil Bean)

Tall plants, with broad leaves, used for centers and backgrounds. The best and most ornamental sorts, such as green and purple leaved, copper colored, bronze, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Salpiglossis A. (Painted Tongue)

One of the most attractive annuals, and should be in every garden. Blossoms are tube-shaped, similar to Petunia, and are beautifully veined and marked in shades of white, rose, red and purple. The markings are also often of a glistening shade of yellow, suggesting the glint of gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

Salvia A. (Scarlet Sage)

A hedge or bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during the late summer and fall. Seed should be started either indoors or in a hotbed; sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; do not sow in open ground until soil has become well warmed. Transplant from 12 to 18 inches apart.

Splendens.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The well known variety, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Bonfire.—An improved strain. Very early, brilliant and large flowered. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Stocks

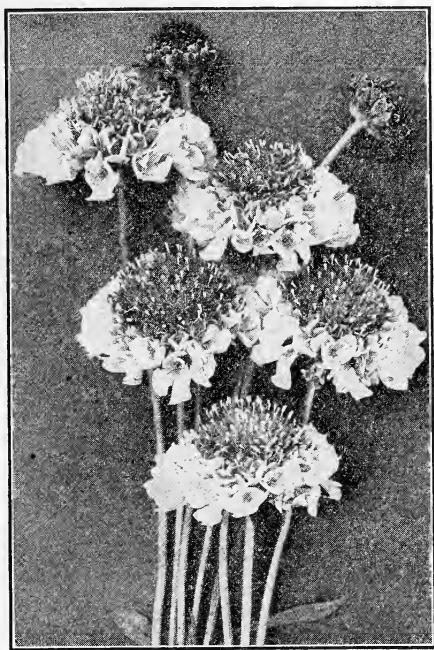
(Gilliflower.) Annual.

Stocks last a long time in bloom, are beautiful, fragrant and satisfactory. The seed may be sown in the open ground, in the hotbed or cold-frame. If transplanted, let this be done when the plants are small just out of the seed-leaf, as they are apt to become so slender that they never make good.

Large Flowering 10-Week Stock.—Rose, Pink, Lavender, White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

One pkt. each of above colors, 30c.

Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



Scabiosa.

Scabiosa

(Mourning Bride), 12 to 18 in.

This old favorite has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems, in many beautiful colors. An exceptional garden plant and indispensable for cutting. Sow outdoors in May. Keep the seed pods clipped and the plants will bloom much longer. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Summer-Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

How to Grow Sweet Peas.—For the best success, a cool, deep, moist soil, and a sunny situation are best. Fall preparation is preferable, but if done in the spring, use no green manure. Bone meal is good if rotted manure cannot be obtained. Sow early, as Sweet Peas need the cold, moist spring ground to make the root growth.

In the South excellent results may be obtained if planted as late as March. After manure has been put in trench, well worked in and covered, there should still be a furrow at least six inches deep. Sow the seed in these furrows to guard against drought. Cover seeds one inch. When plants are 2 inches high, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart and fill in another inch of soil around plants, leaving a portion of the plant above the surface; do this at intervals until the furrow is nearly full; it should always remain a little hollow to hold the rains, and to allow water to be applied in quantity when necessary.

During dry weather water thoroughly and frequently and give an application of liquid manure once a week. A mulch of raking from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather. Cut flowers daily to prevent the plants from running to seed, as this would stop flowering.

The use of Floranid each week will keep color bright and stems long.

Barbara.—Beautiful salmon-colored blooms.

Austin Frederick Improved.—Giant flowers of soft fine lavender.

Blue Monarch.—Deep dark blue.

Campfire.—The brightest pure flame scarlet. The blossoms stand the hottest sun, the color being intensified by sunlight so that the hotter the sun the better the color.

Crimson King.—Large rich deep crimson waved flowers of fine form.

Constance Hinton.—Giant White. Black Seed.

Elfrieda Pearson.—Shell Pink. A large beautifully formed variety.

Heavenly Blue.—A fine new variety, of a most beautiful soft tone of Delphinium blue. It is a pure blue self that does not show a trace of violet. The flowers are of immense size, with fours invariably well-placed on long, stiff stems.

Hercules.—Best Giant Pure Pink.

King Mauve.—Largest waved flowers of pure mauve.

Mary Pickford.—A beautiful light pink with just the faintest suffusion of salmon. The perfectly formed flowers that are invariably grouped in fours on the long stiff stems are large and decidedly waved.

Miss California.—A rich salmon pink variety with large beautifully waved flowers which are borne in fours on long stout stems.

Rosabelle.—Splendid large flower of bright rose.

Royal Purple.—As its name implies. The finest of the purples.

Warrior.—Maroon of Giant size. Flowers beautifully waved.

All Above Varieties—Pkt. 10c; 6 pkts. 50c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, postpaid.

Superb Special Mixture.—Selected from choicest named varieties: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00

Sweet William P.

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. It is much better to raise new, vigorous, young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants.

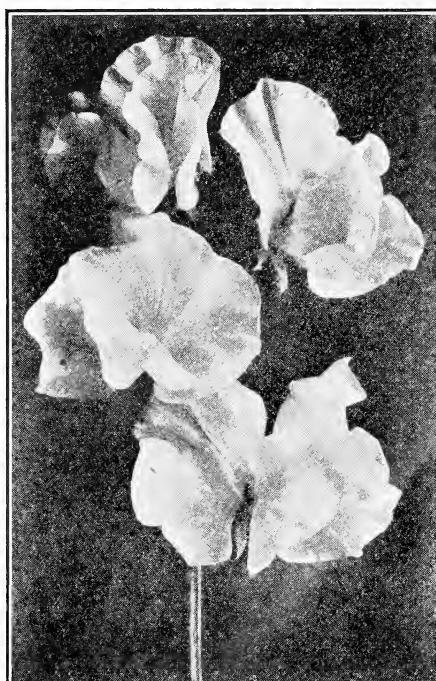
Newport Pink.—Bright salmon pink. Exceptional by large trusses on long stems.

Scarlet Beauty.—Large bright scarlet trusses.

All above varieties.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Single Mixed (P).—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Annual Variety.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

Verbena (P)

Of trailing habit, foliage makes a perfect carpet and background for the broad, flat flowerheads. Seedlings are vigorous and produce the best flowers, consequently, sow Verbena seed every year. Plant inside in February or March, soaking the seed for a few hours previously. Press the seed firmly into the well prepared soil and water sparingly. Transplant when 1 inch high, and set outside after frost, in a warm, sunny spot. Have ground rich and keep young plants well cultivated. Clip fading flowers to keep up a constant succession of bloom until frost.

Mammoth-Flowered Verbenas.—Red, White, Pink, Blue, or Yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. One pkt. each of above five colors, 35c.

Mixed.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Wallflower (B)

The sweet fragrance of the flowers, gorgeous shades of brown and yellow will always give them a place in every flower garden. Are really biennial, but seed sown early and transplanted will produce flowers the first season. Useful for beds, borders and pot plants. The single varieties are best. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Zinnia

The Zinnia has gained more steadily in popularity than any of our annuals because of the interest taken in it by plant-breeders who have tried to excel one another in improving existing forms and bringing out new ones each year. No annual has greater utility value. In the mixed border they may be had in bloom from early summer until frost, and they are splendid when used as cut flowers. For best results sow indoors and transplant to the garden early in May, or start outdoors and transplant plants later. Leave at least 2 feet between plants as they are robust growers and need sufficient space to attain maximum development.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS

These have smaller centers and more closely placed petals than old Double Giants type. Flowers of gigantic size and form of flower is most pleasing and graceful.

Enchantress.—Rose.

Orange Queen.—Golden yellow.

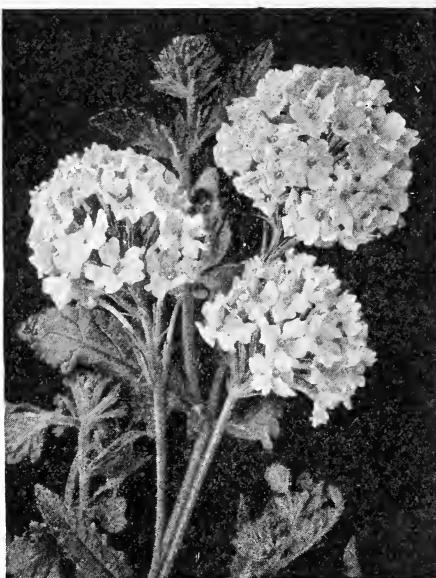
Pink Profusion (New).—Delicate Shrimp Pink. Very large.

Purity.—White.

Scarlet Gem.—Glowing scarlet.

Mixed.—Fine mixture of above.

Any of above—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. separate colors 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. mixture 30c. One pkt. each of above five separate varieties. 40c.



Mammoth-Flowered Verbena.

TOM THUMB (Miniature)

Double Mixed Dwarf Varieties.—Fine for bedding and cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

NEW GIANT CACTUS or DAHLIA - FLOWERED ZINNIAS

The plants of this new race are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. In formation the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In general appearance, the flowers compare with the Show Dahlias.

Canary Bird.—A beautiful shade of canary yellow. Holds its color till bloomed out. Very desirable.

Crimson Monarch.—The best red Zinnia. Immense flowers, often 8 ins. in diameter under good cultivation. Vigorous grower. A marvelous production.

Dream.—Fine deep lavender, turning to purple. A new and desirable shade.

Exquisite.—The flowers resemble a large decorative dahlia. A lovely shade of light rose deeper toward the center.

Golden Dawn (New).—The flowers are a rich golden yellow, of enormous size and the most perfect type.

Polar Bear.—Monstrous flowers of the purest white borne in remarkable profusion.

Youth (New).—Beautiful soft rose, three or four shades lighter than Exquisite. Well-formed, vigorous and free flowering.

Any of the above—Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. One pkt. each of seven varieties listed, \$1.00.

Special mixture of above and other colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.

VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food

MAKES BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS
VELVETY LAWNS
LUXURIANT SHRUBS

5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3; 100 lbs. \$5.
Shipping charges extra.

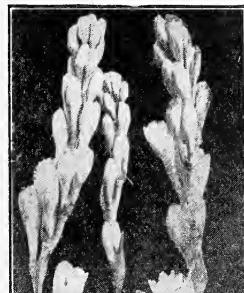
Parker's Selected Dahlias



Dahlias.

Tuberoses

Double Pearl.—One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbeds; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of May, or as soon as the ground becomes warm. Strong flowering bulbs. Each 8c; per doz. 75c.



Tuberoses.

Showiest of the autumn flowers. The culture is most simple; any extra attention given to the growing plants is repaid by larger and more blooms.

A sandy soil, well enriched and a sunny position are advantageous factors, yet good results accrue in almost any soil. Plant about three feet apart. Large clumps of roots should be divided, leaving one or two eyes to the tuber. When planting place the tuber flat on its side and cover six inches deep; after the growth shows above ground cultivate until the blooming period.

Bonnie Brae (Dec.).—Cream, shaded Blush Pink. Very large and free flowering. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

Ellen Kelley (Peony-flowered).—A long stemmed, free flowering golden yellow of large size. Each 30c; doz. \$3.00.

Gloriana.—A Pure Gold Color, slightly reddish towards the center. Immense flowers on long leafless stems. None better for exhibition or cutting. Each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

Kalif (H. C.).—A truly majestic flower, frequently measuring over 9 inches in diameter. The flower is of perfect Hybrid Cactus form, and in color a beautiful pure deep glowing scarlet. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Mme. Van Bystein (Peony Flowered).—Distinct new shade. Lilac blue holding stems well above foliage. Early and abundant bloomer. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

Mrs. Hartong (Dec.).—Deep orange, tipped pinkish-white. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner.—An exquisitely beautiful long stemmed flower of rich rosy mauve pink. Very prolific. Each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

Peace (Dec.).—Very large flowers of splendid form. Pure white. Each 30c; doz. \$3.00.

Pride of California (Dec.).—Most brilliant of Red Decoratives. Flowers immense, of perfect form and glowing cardinal. Each 30c; doz. \$3.00.

Queen Emma (Peony-flowered).—A charming shade of Hollyhock Pink, the inner petals banded with gold. Each 30c; doz. \$3.00.

Storm King (Show).—Pure white flowers of large size on long stiff stems. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Wilhelm Miller (Dec.).—A profuse bloomer of large very brilliant purple flowers. Each 25c; \$2.50 per doz.

Mixed Dahlias.—All chosen from very choicest varieties. Each 15c; 2 for 25c.; doz. \$1.20.

Treat Dahlia tubes with Semesan to prevent disease and promote growth.

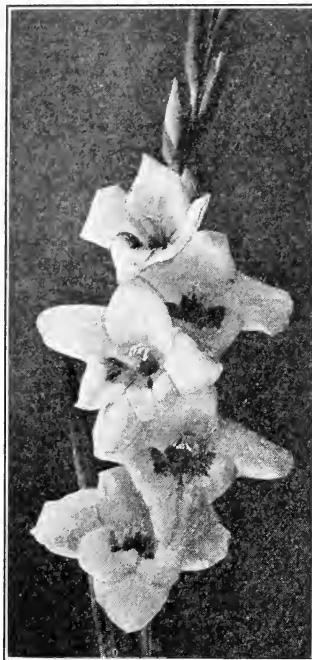
We are listing only a few of the better known and popular priced varieties. We can supply any Dahlia listed elsewhere at attractive prices.

HOME FLOWER GROWING

By E. C. VOLZ

A real flower garden encyclopedia! It will teach you how to propagate and cultivate your plants, how to care for, fertilize, and maintain them. It tells how and when and where to grow flowers; what different kinds look like; how to plan indoor, outdoor, rock, and water gardens; how to prepare exhibits for a flower show; how to organize a garden club. 151 illustrations, 364 pages. Price, \$3.60.

Parker's Selected Gladioli



Mrs. Frank Pendleton.

Chateau Thierry.—Bright scarlet; lower petals have carmine stripe on creamy ground. Fine spike of enormous wide open flowers. Each 7c; doz. 75c; \$5.00 per 100.

Duchess of York.—Seedling of and a decided improvement on Baron Joseph Hulot. Much larger flowers of the same beautiful purple blue. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Glory of Kennemerland.—The only true rose Gladioli. Lower petals show a pomegranate purple blotch on a creamy yellow ground. Strong spike. Unsurpassed for forcing. Each 7c; doz. 75c; 100 for \$5.00.

Halley.—Lovely salmon pink, very early. Each 5c; doz. 50c; per 100 \$4.00.

Lily White.—Earliest White.—A pure glistening white. Fast succeeding other white varieties in popularity. Many flowers open at one time and arrangement fine. Each 5c; doz. 50c; \$3.75 per 100.

Le Marechal Foch.—Slightly deeper pink than America. Self color except for small old rose stripe on lower petals. Good spike and large flowers. Each 5c; doz. 50c; \$4.00 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton.—Flowers of largest size, borne in strong straight spikes. A lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. A color combination rivaling many of the finest Orchids in its richness. Each 5c; doz. 50c; \$4 per 100.

Mrs. Watt.—Glowing American Beauty rose color. Nearly all the flowers open at one time; spike very erect and not too stiff. Each 8c; doz. 80c; per 100, \$6.00.

Orange Prince.—A rare shade which has made the Prince famous. Capucine Orange tinted deeper orange. Tall straight spikes bearing many flowers open at one time. Blooms from early summer until late fall. Each 7c; doz. 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Among the easiest and most satisfactory bulbs to grow. As decorative flowers for the garden or the adornment of interiors, they have few superiors. Start to plant the bulbs in early spring, continuing to do so every ten days or so for succession. Set them from 2 to 4 inches deep, according to size, and about six inches apart each way. Cut the spikes when the first bloom begins to unfold. Place in water and the buds will expand beautifully and last for several days if the water is changed daily. Mailed postpaid at single or dozen rates.

In 100 lots include postage in your remittance. Weight, 8 lbs. per 100.

America.—Very popular. Flowers soft lavender-pink. 5c each; 50c per doz; \$3.75 per 100.

Souvenir.—A perfect flowering golden yellow gladiolus. Very early and a splendid grower. Each 8c; doz. 85c; \$6 per 100.

Good Mixture.—Made up from a good assortment of varieties especially adapted for massing, etc. 30c per doz.; \$2.25 for 100.

"Royal" Mixture.—Composed exclusively of high-grade varieties, including many new and rare kinds. Embraces the greatest possible range of color, and contains the best large flowering sorts. Doz. 60c; 100, \$4.50.

Flower Pots and Saucers

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities

Charge will be made for packing at 25 cents on orders amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders, add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.

Diam.	Each.	Doz.
6-inch	.20	\$2.00
8-inch	.30	3.00
9-inch	.45	4.50
10-inch	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.10	11.50

Diam.	SAUCERS	Each.	Doz.
6-inch	\$.08	\$.80
8-inch10	1.10
9-inch15	1.50
10-inch18	1.75



SHALLOW POTS—INCLUDING SAUCERS

Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diam.	Each.	Doz.
8-inch	\$.50	\$5.00
10-inch	.75	7.50

Ask for prices on sizes not quoted.

SEMESAN TREATMENTS FOR HARD ROT OF GLADIOLUS

Also Make Larger and Healthier Blooms

The only treatment which will successfully control the hard rot of gladiolus is a soaking of the diseased corms in a 2 per cent solution of Du Pont Semesan for seven hours. Liquid disinfectant may be made by stirring 2½ ounces of Semesan into a gallon of water. It forms a cloudy solution. Place the corms in a bucket, and cover them with this Semesan solution during the soaking period.

For prices, see page 17.

GLADIOLUS

By F. F. Rockwell

Recommended as "the best brief guide on gladiolus growing." It tells how to plant, fertilize, and cultivate; how to grow from seed or bulbets; how to harvest and cure; how to handle for cut flowers; and every other detail needed for success with this popular flower. 45 illustrations. 79 pages. Postpaid \$1.10, or free with every order for Gladiolus amounting to \$10.00.

Tall Bearded Iris

Among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring-flowering hardy plants, Iris produce showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints.

Dust with gypsum, plant 12 inches apart in clumps of three or more in a well drained sunny location and while placing the long roots deep, leave the rhizome half uncovered. Avoid fresh manure. Use bone meal.

AMAS.—Very large and showy. Two shades of violet. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

AUREA.—A pure rich yellow, deep orange beard. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

CAPRICE.—Reddish purple standards with deeper colored falls. One of the best reds. Grape fragrance. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

CORRIDA.—A charming sky blue self of most delicate and graceful habits. Each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

GEORGIA.—An early bright, free flowering rose-pink. Each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

GOLDEN PLUME.—Golden yellow standards with chestnut brown falls. Very showy. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

LA VERGE.—Splendid white flower of good form and substance. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

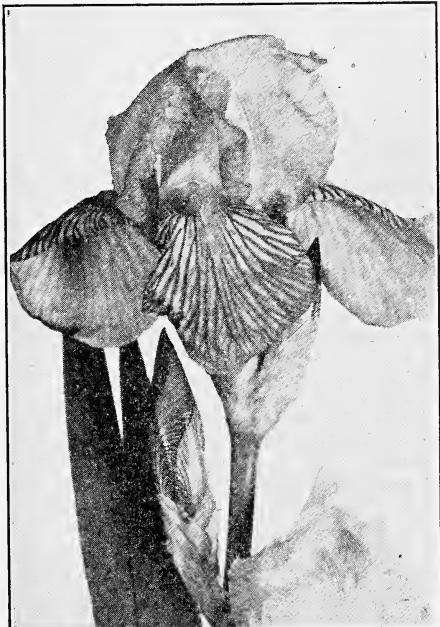
LENT A. WILLIAMSON.—Light violet and rich velvety purple. Heads list of American Iris. Each 35c; doz. \$3.50.

MOTHER OF PEARL.—Pale bluish lavender with faint creamy understone with luster of sea shell. Each 50c; doz. \$4.50.

QUEEN OF MAY.—Lilac and rose. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

RITA.—A beautiful, clear blue-purple self with wonderful stems branching almost from the ground. Enormous flowers, vigorous and early. Each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

Postage extra on above roots.

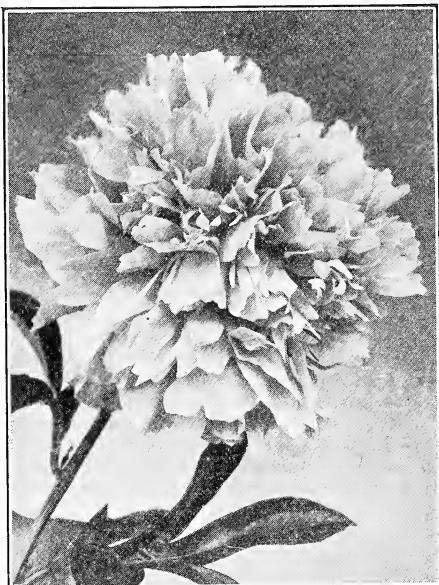


Queen of May.

Can furnish any variety listed elsewhere at attractive price. Write for price in quantity.

Herbaceous Peonies

Among the most beautiful of all hardy perennials, no garden is complete without them. In the newer sorts, flowers have been produced, reaching, in many instances, 7 to 9 inches in diameter and 5 to 6 inches in depth, with strong, stiff stems 2½ to 3 feet long. The permanency of Peonies should especially recommend them to your favor, for once planted in suitable soil, they continue to grow better and larger each year. A sunny situation suits them best but they thrive in partial shade also.



Candidissima.

Culture.—Peonies require a good, deep, rich soil and an abundant supply of water during the growing season. Do not use fresh manure near the roots. Use bonemeal. Spade ground deep but plant roots shallow so that the eyes are barely covered (about 1 to 2 inches). Too deep planting is the cause of shy flowering.

Size of Roots.—The roots we offer have been grown two years from root divisions and have 3 to 5 eyes. If planted during October and November these roots should become well established and give some flowers the following year.

CANDIDISSIMA.—Very early. Blooms large pure white. Very fragrant. Each 50c.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS.—Pure white crown; sulphur-white collar; no crimson flecks. Each 75c.

EDULIS SUPERBA.—Strong grower, free bloomer, very early, with rose fragrance. Excellent for cut flowers. Deep mauve pink. Each 75c.

FELIX CROUSSE.—We consider this one of the finest brilliant red Peonies. Each \$1.00.

FESTIVA MAXIMA.—Very large; globular rose type. Pure white, center prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac, white on first opening. The most popular white variety for cut flowers. Each 75c.

MONS. JULES ELIE.—Color an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base of the entire flower, overlaid with a sheen of silvery rose. Each \$1.00.

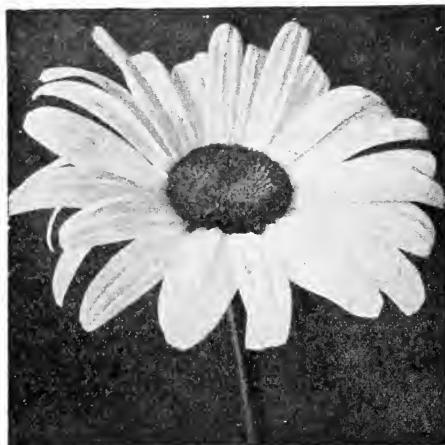
UMEBELATA ROSEA.—Informal rose form. color violet rose and amber white. Very early. Each \$1.00.

VENUS.—Exquisite pointed bud, opening into a large compact flower of delicate shell-pink with a collar of flesh-white. Extra good both as a garden flower and for cutting. Midseason. Each \$1.00.

Can furnish any variety listed elsewhere.

Postage or express extra on all above roots.

Parker's Choice Plants



Mother's Day Daisy.

Annuals and Perennials

Ageratum.—Blue perfection. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.
Anchusa.—Dropmore Italica. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Mixed. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells).—Rose, blue and white. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Coleus.—Assorted from 2-inch pots. Doz. \$1.25; 3 for 35c.

Coleus (Trailing Queen).—For porch boxes or hanging baskets. From 2-inch pots. Doz. \$1.25; 3 for 35c.

Coreopsis (Lanceolata).—Golden yellow. Doz. \$2.00; 3 for 75c.

Daisy (Hartye and Elder Mothers' Day).—Large white, yellow centered daisy, in bloom for Mother's Day. Doz. \$1.50; 3 for 50c.

Delphinium.—White, light blue and dark blue. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—Red, white and rose. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Digitalis.—Foxglove Gloriosaflora. Mixed. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).—Yellow and orange red. Doz. \$2.00; 3 for 60c.

Hollyhock (Double).—Red, white, pink and yellow. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Weeping Lantana.—Fine plant. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Scarlet Sage (Salvia).—From 2-inch pots. Doz. \$1.25; 3 for 35c.

Shasta Daisy.—Large white flower. Doz. \$2.50; 3 for 75c.

Vinca (Trailing).—From 2-inch pots. Doz. \$2.00; 3 for 75c.

All Plants furnished. Write for prices on varieties not listed. Six of above varieties same rate as dozen. Not less than 3 of a variety sold. Do not fail to enclose postage as postage and express on plants are extra.

Chrysanthemum

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

Chieftain.—Most popular pink. Good in every way.

Chrysolara.—Early October. An evenly colored, globular golden yellow. Blooms are from 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

Early Snow.—Earliest of all white Chrysanthemums; heavily plumed.

Glory of the Pacific.—A lovely shade of brightest pink. Large and fine.

Oconto.—Finest of large whites.

Red Doty.—Wine red with silver reverse. Very large.

Tiger.—A splendid yellow. Flowers very full, bright color and excellent stem.

Any of above: Each 25c; doz. \$2.50. Other varieties quoted by request. Not less than 3 sold.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM

Lillian Doty (Pompon).—Early free-flowering shell pink.

Bronze Beauty.—Bronze.

Juliana.—Golden yellow. Very full.

Province.—Creamy pink with lemon center.

White Midget.—Pure white pompon.

Each 25c; doz. \$2.50. Not less than three sold. Postage or express extra.

Four Best Bedding Geraniums

The varieties offered are all semi-double flowering and are the best of their respective colors.

Beauty Poitevine.—Beautiful shrimp pink.

Mme. Recamier.—Pure white.

S. A. Nutt.—Rich dark crimson.

Price: 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

Hardy Phloxes

Bridesmaid.—Pure white with faint red eye.

Commander-in-Chief.—Produced in trusses of immense size, and of an entirely distinct, brilliant crimson-carmine with deeper eye.

Ferdinand Cortez.—Unquestionably the brightest red yet introduced with orange suffusion, crimson red eye.

Independence.—Pure white. One of the best.

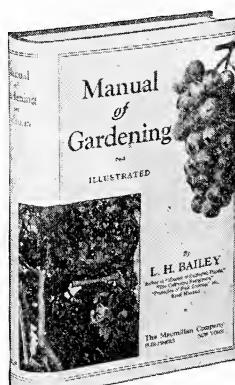
Jules Sandeau.—Pure pink.

Mrs. Milly von Hoboken.—Soft pink without eye; large flowers on long, erect stems.

Price: Each 35c; doz. \$3.50, except where noted. Not less than three sold.

MANUAL OF GARDENING

By L. H. BAILEY

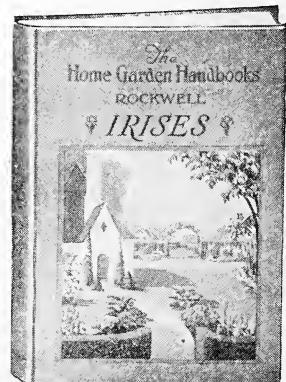


You can depend on this book to supply you with complete and practical information on planting and landscaping your home grounds. Tells how to make the most of natural features; how to drain, cultivate, and fertilize the soil; how to sow, propagate, transplant, prune, and graft the different classes of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. Gives lists of varieties suited for different purposes. 350 illustrations, 539 pages. Price, \$3.10.

IRISES

By F. F. ROCKWELL

A handy guide which will bring you success with irises and show new uses and effects possible in your garden. Describes the dwarf, early, German, Japanese, Siberian, water, crested, Spanish, English, Dutch and other types; tells the best soils; what fertilizers to use; how to plant; and what care is necessary. Tells how to propagate stock for your own use. 54 illustrations, 80 pages. Price \$1.10.



Parker's Reliable Nursery Stock

Roses

Vigorous two-year field grown plants, except where noted. Each 75c; doz. \$7.50.

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.).—Enormous tapering bud of Golden Orange, opening to immense saffron color flowers. Each \$1.00; doz. \$10.00.

Etoile De France (H. T.).—Velvety crimson, center ruby red.

Kaisserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.).—Still the best white in cultivation. A continuous bloomer.

J. B. Clark (H. P.).—Deep scarlet, shaded crimson, very large.

Killarney (H. T.).—Pink, large painted buds.

Killarney White (H. T.).—Pure white.

Jonkheer J. L. Moch (H. T.).—Immense, highly perfumed flowers of clear imperial pink.

Los Angeles (H. T.).—Flame pink, shaded coral. Translucent gold at base of petals. Each \$1.00; doz. \$10.00.

Maman Cochet.—Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery rose.

Mrs. Taft.—Creamy-white, delicately tinted with pink.

Ophelia.—Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose with orange blippings. Each \$1.00; doz. \$10.00.

Radiance.—Brilliant rose-carmine.

Red Radiance.—Pure red.

Hugonis (Golden Rose of China).—Single, yellow and fragrant. Beautiful shrub bearing early in spring on naked branches. Foliage changes to red late in season. Each \$1.25; doz. \$12.50.

For any rose not listed, write us. We can furnish any rose grown.

Hardy Shrubs

Abelia.—Broad-leaved evergreen. Flowers white touched with pink from summer until frost. 3-year-old plants, each \$1.25.

Althea (Rose of Sheron).—Large showy double flowers. White, pink and purple. Each 60c.

Berberi Thunbergii.—Bright green foliage changing to red in fall. Covered with red berries in winter. Each 50c.

Buddleia (Butterfly Bush).—Rapid grower. Covered with spikes of lilac-like flowers all summer. Each 60c.

All plants shipped direct from nursery, express condition as they require only one handling. No

Crepe Myrtle.—Shrub growing 20 to 30 ft. high covered with crinkled panicles of flowers all summer. White, pink, scarlet. Each \$1.00.

Cydonia Japonica (Japense Quince).—Produces bright scarlet flowers in early spring. Each 60c.

Dogwood.—White flowering. Small tree, covered in early spring. Each \$1.00.

Deutzia (Pride of Rochester).—Large double white flowers tinted rose. Each 60c.

Forsythia (Golden Bell).—Drooping shrub covered with bright golden flowers in early spring. Each 60c.

Lilac.—Well-known, hardy and vigorous, endures neglect and blooms abundantly. White or lilac. Each 75c.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange).—Hardy shrub 8 to 10 feet. Bright green leaves, creamy white flowers; very fragrant. Each 60c.

Spiraea (Anthony Waterer).—Free flowering compact, low growing shrub. Crimson blooms from spring to frost. Each 50c.

Spiraea (Van Houttei).—Best and most satisfactory of all spireas. Graceful bush with arching branches covered from end to end with beautiful small white flowers. Each 50c.

Weigelia (Rosea).—Erect growing shrub drooping as it ages, covered with rose trumpet-shaped flowers all summer. Each 60c.

Weigelia (Candida).—Same as above, except flowers are white. Each 75c.

Hedge Plants

Amoor River Privet.—A quick, close growing plant. Green through hottest summer and coldest winter. Makes a magnificent hedge. Doz. \$1.50; 100, \$6.00.

California Privet.—A vigorous grower having glossy green foliage until late in winter. Doz. \$1.50; 100 \$6.00.

Evergreens, Shade Trees

Any Variety—Write for Prices.

We can furnish any plant, shrub, tree, fruit tree listed elsewhere. Send us a list of your requirements and we will be pleased to quote.

collect. This insures plants reaching you in A-1 plants shipped C. O. D.

PICKED FERTILIZERS For Garden and House Plants

PROPER FERTILIZING DOUBLES THE YIELD

STIM-U-PLANT

Glorious Gardens — Perfect House Plants

STIM-U-PLANT is the only complete plant food in tablet form. Guaranteed analysis 11 per cent Nitrogen, 12 per cent Phosphoric Acid, 15 per cent Potash. Water-soluble and immediately available to plants.

TABLET FORM OF GREAT VALUE

1. They give an EXACT FEEDING UNIT.
2. No MESSY MIXING.
3. No UNPLEASANT ODOR.
4. MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY. No food value lost in scattering, or run-off of soil surface water.
5. Makes REPOTTING of plants UNNECESSARY as it replaces the food withdrawn by the growing plant.

Insert tablets in soil about 3 inches from stem of plant, or dissolve in water at the rate of four tablets to the gallon and apply as liquid manure. Complete directions with every package.

Price: 10 tablets 15c; 30 tablets 25c; 100 tablets 75c; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

FLORANID UREA (BASF)



The highest grade of nitrogenous fertilizer. Contains 46 per cent immediately available nitrogen, which is from double to treble as much as any other material. An important feature, also, is that its continued use does not leave the soil either acid or alkaline.

Wonderfully effective on all crops. Makes crops earlier, more productive, and finer quality. Flowers, larger in size, longer stemmed, brighter in color. 1-lb. boxes, not prepaid, 50c; 50-lb. bags, \$12.00.

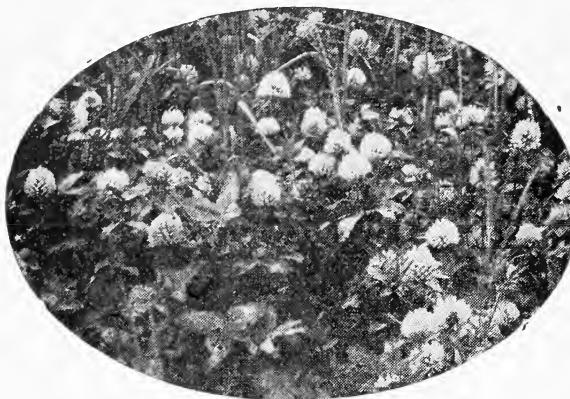
Plantabbs

are little tablets that are just chock full of health giving, growth producing, energizing plant food.

They are a complete, properly balanced food for your plants, and make them grow better than they ever grew before.

Price, 30 tablets, 25c; 65 tablets, 50c; 1,000 tablets, \$3.50.

Parker's Pure Clover Seed of Best Quality



Alsike Clover.

ALSIKE CLOVER.—Alsike Clover is leafy, grows thicker, is finer stemmed, and makes better hay and grazing than Red Clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland as well as on bottom lands. It makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield as well as the feeding value of hay. From 8 to 10 pounds should give a good stand. If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike. Postpaid, lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 35c lb.

AMERICAN ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE (Certified Grimm's).—In the South will produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay an acre each year and improves the soil. Very large, branching roots penetrate far down, loosening the soil, getting plant food where other crops would be a failure. Alfalfa is a perennial, and lasts for 8 to 10 years. Sow seeds in thoroughly prepared soil at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. If Alfalfa has not been sown before, thoroughly drain and lime the soil, and inoculate the seed. Postpaid, lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 55c per lb.

BURR CLOVER.—Adapted for fall seeding only. For the South, it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter. It reseeds and improves in growth each succeeding year. Admirably adapted for growing with Bermuda Grass, the combination makes a splendid year-round pasture. Sow at rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. In the burr, postpaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 20c per lb.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—You will make no mistake if you sow Crimson Clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, hay or improving your land, it will pay handsomely. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is considered worth \$20.00 to \$30.00 an acre, in increased productivity, and improved condition of the soil. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of October. Fifteen pounds sows an acre. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. or over, 17c lb.

LESPEDEZA, OR JAPAN CLOVER.—Valuable for poor, worn-out fields, hillsides, thin woods, and wet bottom lands. It does not produce enough hay in this section to make it of much value for this purpose, but is especially valuable for summer grazing on land that cannot be used for other purposes. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast from February to April, and do not graze it early if you wish it to reseed. While the plant winter-kills it re-seeds itself and thickens every year, and will soon spread. Sow with Carpet Grass for best poor-land pasturage. Postpaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. or more, 25c per lb.

RED CLOVER (American Grown).—This valuable crop is not only one of the most excellent hay and forage crops, but it is a great soil improver. Red Clover can be cut for two or three years from one

seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. It has been found particularly adapted to the northern part of the Cotton Belt; when sown alone in this section, 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 40c per lb.

WHITE, or DUTCH CLOVER.—Does well in nearly all parts of the South. In this section it is suited to all soils; is especially valuable and largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth. If sown alone, sow 6 to 8 pounds an acre; more largely sown with other grasses. Postpaid, lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. or more, 50c lb.

WHITE BOKHARA, or SWEET CLOVER.—A good clover on poor land as a soil improver and to prevent washing. It is very hardy and stands heat and drought remarkably well. It makes a good grazing while young and also makes good quality hay if cut before it blooms. If allowed to blossom it gets hard and woody. Is also valuable for bees; we recommend this Clover for poor soil. Either scarified or unscarified seed offered. Scarification lowers purity and raises germination. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, in 5-lb. lots or over, 20c per lb.

Unless previously planted in same soil, all clovers require inoculation.

Inoculate

ALL LEGUMES

Alfalfa, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Peas, Beans, Vetch, Peanuts with



THE ORIGINAL SOIL INOCULATOR with the Date and Germ Count on every can

For profitable results, Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation for all legume seed, because it pays well in producing larger quality yields. Fresh, high count NITRAGIN, containing billions of nitrogen-gathering germs build up the soil. Costs less than others—is cheapest crop insurance. Insist on NITRAGIN.

Every can Stamped with Expiration Date	—	Every 1 Bu. Size Can Packed with More Than 7 Billion Legume Germs
Fresh! Each Year		

NITRAGIN PRICES
Special Prices on Austrian Winter Peas — Vetch
1/2 bu. size.....\$.30 | 3 1/2 bu. size.....\$1.40
1 bu. size..... .50 | 5 bu. size..... 1.75

Alfalfa, All Clovers, Peas, Beans

Size	Inoculates	Price	Size	Inoculates	Price
5/4 bu.	15 lbs. seed	\$.40	1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	\$1.00
1/2 bu.	30 lbs. seed	.60	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	4.75

Special Prices on Soy Beans and Cow Peas		
(Note sizes carefully—not packed in smaller sizes)		
1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	\$.40
2 bu.	120 lbs. seed	.70
5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	\$1.50
10 bu.	600 lbs. seed	2.50

GARDEN NITRAGIN

Inoculates from 1 ounce to 8 lbs. seed. Price, \$.25
IMPORTANT: When ordering NITRAGIN, always be sure to state kind of legume seed you wish to inoculate.

Nitragin Has Served the American Farmer Since 1898

Parker's Pure Grass Seed of Best Quality

BERMUDA GRASS.—Valuable grass for the South. Sure pasture grass for sandy soils, though it succeeds on all soils from hardest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasture. Withstands scorching summer sun better than any other variety. Its roots form binder for soil to prevent washing. Hard to eradicate once it takes hold. Extensively used in the South for lawns and golf courses. Sow at the rate of 6 to 10 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from 20 to 30 days to germinate. Postpaid, lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$5.00. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 45c lb.

CARPET GRASS.—Is one of the most valuable grasses known for permanent pastures on sandy soils of the southern Coastal Plain. It is the South's perennial, poor land pasture, being at least equal to Bermuda Grass in carrying capacity and feeding value and will thrive on soils where Bermuda can be made to succeed only by the use of fertilizers. Carpet Grass can be sown broadcast over pastures, creek bottoms, or cut-over woodland without breaking up or cultivation; stands close grazing and trampling. A single plant in a single year will spread so as to form a circle 2 or 3 feet in diameter. Carpet Grass never becomes troublesome as it is very easily destroyed by plowing under. Sow at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, or to make an ideal poor land pasture sow 5 pounds of Carpet Grass, 5 pounds of Dallas Grass and 20 pounds of Lespedeza to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 30c lb.

Dallas Grass.—Recommended for general growing throughout the cotton sections. It increases rapidly from seeds and shoots out many suckers from the joints. Stands close grazing. Trampling and grazing help it, and it is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on all soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. A perennial, makes continuous growth during warm weather growing to 5 feet; has a long growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining fresh and green till frost. Sow from March till the middle of April on well prepared land at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 40c lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—Sown in the fall or early spring Italian Rye Grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or early in June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is one of the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasture during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers. It is recommended particularly for rich loamy soils or low grounds. It is an annual, but reseeds itself if allowed to stand. For hay it should be cut when heading out. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Postpaid, 25c lb.; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 15c per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—This grass succeeds best on limestone soil, but does well on any stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. First class for lawns or pasture. Succeeds better, however, when mixed with other grasses. Sow either in the fall or spring, 35 lbs. to 40 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 35c per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE (English Blue Grass).—Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, 35c lb.; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 30c per lb.

ORCHARD GRASS.—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture grown in this section, making quick vigorous and continuous growth from early spring to winter, and has the additional virtue of growing in shade. Sow 30 pounds to the acre in the spring or fall, and in any soil; loamy upland is best. It is excellent to mix with other grasses. Postpaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 25c per lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—Well adapted for both hay and pasture; is a strong grower, starting early in the spring, and can be used to great advantage in mixtures. Does well on wet stiff soils, even where it is too wet for timothy. The value of this grass is becoming better recognized each year by our farm-

ers, being very leafy and of quick growth; it is very valuable sown in combination with Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue and other grasses, as it lasts several years. When sown alone, use 2 to 3 bus. per acre, or 8 to 10 lbs. in mixture. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. or over, 18c per lb.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS.—A grass particularly adapted to low land or damp situations. It will grow successfully on any soil that will grow other grasses or grain. Will make a valuable pasture crop. Is also used in mixtures of other grasses for hay. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. Postpaid, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 30c lb.

RED FESCUE.—An excellent bottom grass for pastures and especially for those which are quite shaded. For lawns it is unsurpassed and should be included in all shade mixtures. Postpaid, lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.25. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over, 40c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on dry, light soils. Generally used in mixtures and rarely sown by itself. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 25c per lb.

TIMOTHY.—Very nutritious, and salable for hay, but not so good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. Thrives best on heavy moist soils; should not be sown on light dry land. Good crops of hay are obtained if mixed with Red Top or Herd's Grass and Sapling Clover, or some grass maturing at the same time. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 15c per lb.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

About the best investment on the farm for time and money spent is a permanent pasture. There is no farm so small but there is some stock to be fed. We have found after experimenting that the best general mixture in this section is a 35 lb. to the acre mixture as follows:

8 lbs. Orchard Grass.	6 lbs. Red Clover.
8 lbs. Italian Rye Grass.	3 lbs. Alsike Clover.
8 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass.	2 lbs. White Clover.

For a summer pasture especially where it is impossible to grow any other pasture, the following mixture of 20 lbs. Lespedeza, 5 lbs. of Dallas Grass and 5 lbs. of Carpet Grass will furnish excellent heavy green pasture.

All Prices Subject to Change With Market.
Write for Special Prices on Large Lots.



Orchard Grass.



Sudan Grass.

Miscellaneous Field Seed

Dwarf Essex Rape

MAKES SPLENDID, NUTRITIOUS PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs, furnishing rich and nutritious green feed within 6 to 8 weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time until June. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre, or if broadcast, 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Kaffir Corn

The grain relished by cattle and poultry. Can be sown with cowpeas; the corn holds the vines off the ground, making a larger yield of peas. Sow alone, broadcast 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre for forage and cut before fully headed. White is the standard variety; red is very popular, and in some sections is considered hardier. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Sudan Grass

A wonderful quick-growing summer hay grass. An annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost, its greatest value is for hay, which is well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. The hay is equal to timothy in feeding value, and superior to millet. Resists drought. Adapted to all soils. When sown in rows it grows 6 to 7 feet high; when sown broadcast, it grows 4 to 5 feet high. If sown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is the highest. May be grown with cowpeas and soy beans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows, or 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Teosinte

A valuable, continuous cutting forage plant, growing from 8 to 12 feet high. Somewhat resembles Indian Corn with leaves longer and broader, while the stalk contains a sweet sap. Can be cut all summer, but two or more joints should be left at base of stalk. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, 4 lbs. to acre. Postpaid, lb. 85c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer. Being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season. The leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When the seeds are ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. Plant and cultivate like corn. Postpaid, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or over, 18c per lb.; 100 lbs. about \$15.00.

Millet

A Splendid Quick Growing Summer Hay Crop

GENUINE TENNESSEE GOLDEN.—Makes a large and most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. Should be harvested while in bloom. If the seeds are allowed to form the stalks get hard and it does not make so good a hay. Sow from May through July at the rate of one bushel per acre. Never sow until the earth is warm in the spring and when continued warm weather is assured. It is also used as a catch crop after early grain or a crop which fails. Matures a crop in 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Cowpeas sown with German Millet makes fine hay. In this way, it should be sown with some quick maturing variety of Cowpeas at the rate of 3 pecks of Millet and one bushel of Cowpeas to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET.—Sometimes called Pencillaria, or Billion-Dollar Grass; this variety gives an enormous yield of very valuable forage. The plants grow about 12 feet high, but it may be cut at 3 feet, when it will thicken up, and may then be cut continuously until frost, giving abundant supply of rich green food. It is also valuable when used as a dry hay. Sow in drills at the rate of about 5 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast about 35 lbs. Postpaid, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

Spanish Chufas

Any land suitable for cotton, corn or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas. Can be planted from April to June. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, covering about 2 inches. Chufas require from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per acre.

When it is desired to turn hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots and leave them on top of the soil, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them they will quickly go over the field in search of them. Postpaid, lb. 30c. Not prepaid, peck of 10 lbs. \$1.75; bu. (40 lbs.), \$6.00.

Miscellaneous Field Seed—CONTINUED

Sorghum Cane

Sorghum or Sugar Cane should be sown in May after danger of frost is past. For Syrup sow in rows 3 feet apart, about 15 lbs. to the acre. For fodder, sow broadcast about 75 lbs. to acre. Sorghum should be more generally grown for making syrup. It is easy to grow and many people much prefer home-grown sorghum molasses to syrups. Makes splendid hay or green forage when seeded together with Cowpeas broadcast at the rate of 25 lbs. of sorghum and 1 bushel of Peas to the acre. This combination should be sown only on good land, however, when it will make a heavy crop of hay.

EARLY AMBER.—Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out quicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the finest quality and it produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. May be pastured six weeks after planting. Postpaid, lb. 15c.

EARLY ORANGE.—Very productive, allowing three cuttings from same seed. About ten days or two weeks later than the Early Amber. Sow thickly, and will make a fine forage crop. Postpaid, lb. 15c.

RED TOP SORGHUM.—Matures about 10 days later than Early Amber. Sweeter and juicier than all other Sorghums; small seeds, heads erect, dark red in color. Grows from 8 to 12 feet tall and yields five tons of forage to the acre. Excellent for syrup. A great favorite in Tennessee, Georgia and Texas. Postpaid, lb. 20c.

SUGAR DRIP.—As a feed for horses and cattle this variety has no equal. Its quality is the best, and it contains a great deal of sugar, which adds to its feeding value. It is also one of the best varieties for making syrup, giving an immense quantity, as well as the very best quality. Grows large and affords a big crop. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, or in drills at the rate of 1 peck per acre. Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c.

Japanese Buckwheat

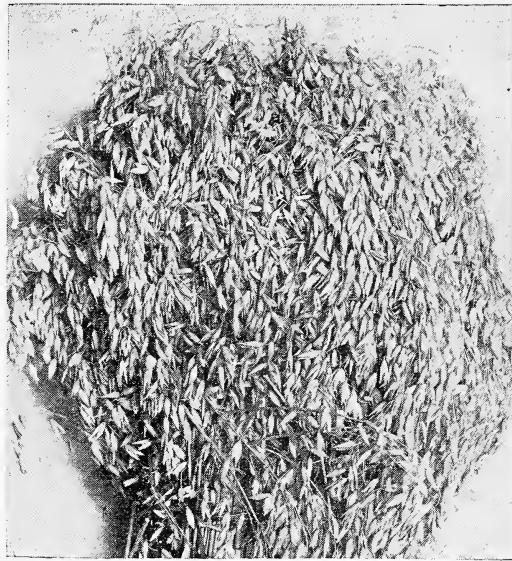
This is a profitable crop for either grain, food for bees, soil enricher, or to kill out weeds; also splendid for poultry. Sow 1 bushel to the acre in June, July or August. Not prepaid, pk. 95c; bu. \$3.00.

Hairy Vetch

(*Vicia villosa*)

A very valuable forage plant which is rapidly becoming more popular each year, as the farmers of this country learn more of its great value. Very hardy, it is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. An annual, it succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer. Belongs to the Pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant. Sow in the fall with Rye or Oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. In the North it remains green all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing. Not only does it produce an enormous amount of very valuable feed, but it at the same time restores to the soil a great amount of fertility, which is so much needed. Sow 15 lbs. of Vetch with $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Oats to acre, or 15 lbs. Vetch to 1 bu. Rye. Postpaid, lb. 27c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. or over, 15c lb.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS.—A winter legume rapidly coming to the front. Similar to Hairy Vetch, they make a more rapid early growth, hence may be turned under several weeks earlier in the spring. They yield more hay per green weight than vetch. Though they may be sown with a grain crop, this is not necessary as they will produce well alone. Inoculate same as vetch. Postpaid, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. or over, 15c per lb.



Oats.

Oats

APPLER.—An early, large red Oat, similar to the Rustproof, but harder and yields more grain. The best variety to plant in fall for early grazing. 2 to 5 bus. to acre. Not prepaid, bu. \$1.10; 10 bus. and over, \$1.00 per bu.

BURT, or NINETY-DAY.—The best Spring Oats, as it is the earliest variety, is nearly rust-proof, hardy and vigorous, and yields much grain and feed. On account of its earliness it is more satisfactory to grow than any other spring oat. While it is called a 90-day oat, we have known crops to mature in much less time. Sow 2 to 5 bu. to acre. Not prepaid, bu. \$1.00; 10 bus. or over, 90c per bu.

FULGHUM.—This Oat is of a rustproof type, somewhat later than the Appler, and is a heavier yielder. Is largely used in the South. No better variety grown. Plant 2 to 5 bus. to acre. Not prepaid, bu. \$1.20; 10 bus. or more, \$1.10 per bu.

RED RUSTPROOF.—A very desirable early variety for heavy soils and low, moist grounds, where rust attacks other varieties. Yields abundantly of large, heavy grain. Largely planted in fall. Not prepaid, \$1.00 bu.; 10 bu. or more, 90c per bu.

Canada Field Peas

This variety is not considered a cowpea, but is of the English pea family. Has small seed and pods, grows 4 to 5 feet high, and makes excellent early hay; also makes splendid hog feed and early fallow. Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen—in this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. We recommend sowing Appler or Fulghum Oats with these in February or March at the rate of one bushel peas and one bushel oats to the acre. Present price—not prepaid, \$4.00 per bu.

Seed Wheat

LEAP'S PROLIFIC.—Not prepaid, bu. \$2.50.

Winter Rye

COMMON WINTER.—Not prepaid, bu. \$1.65.

ABRUZZI.—Not prepaid, bu. \$2.25.

Barley

BEARDLESS WINTER.—Not prepaid, bu. \$2.25.

SPRING.—Not prepaid, bu. \$2.00.

Velvet Beans, The South's Greatest Forage Crop

The Velvet Bean is the most vigorous growing annual legume cultivated in the United States. Planting with corn is the best and most profitable way in which they can be grown as all varieties except the bush require a support of some kind. The rate of seeding will vary with the purpose for which the crop is grown. When planted with corn and it is desired to secure as much corn as possible, they should be planted from 2 to 3 quarts per acre, but if a heavy crop of beans is wanted and the corn is not of first importance, twice as much seed should be used. When planted to make the heaviest possible quantity of vines, either for green manuring or as a smothering crop, from half a bushel to a bushel of seed should be used. The most important use of the velvet bean is as a grazing crop for cattle and hogs in the autumn and winter. It is not grazed well by horses and mules or by any stock until after it has been well matured or frosted. Cattle eat the entire plant, including the pods, but hogs reject the pods, so it is better to have cattle precede the hogs in grazing.

NINETY DAY.—This is the quickest growing, earliest maturing of the Velvet Beans. It is a wonderful soil improver and forage crop and the best of grazing for cattle and hogs. For the redemption of worn-out soils, this bean is unequalled. Not prepaid, peck \$5c; bushel \$2.50.

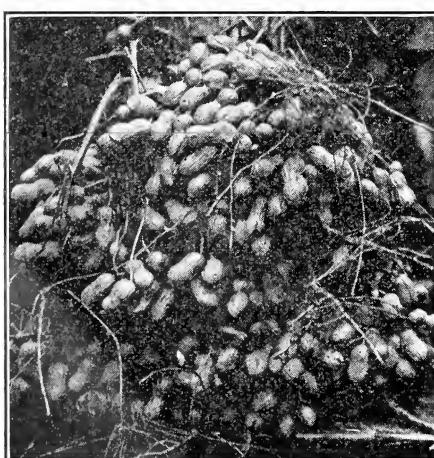
OSCEOLA.—We have found this an excellent variety to plant with corn on the best land. It makes a heavy growth of vines and a big crop of beans, which are borne in immense clusters. The pods are almost free from fuzz. Their great value is that the leaves shed off by the time you are ready to gather your corn, thus making it easy to gather all the corn and pick the beans much faster and better. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

Peanuts

Plant in May, 12 inches apart, in 3-foot rows. About 1 bushel when bought in the hull is required to plant an acre, and about 15 pounds shelled nuts. Cultivate flat, keep well worked. Peanuts should be shelled before planting, or if a delay in come up is not objectionable they may be soaked in warm water 24 hours and then planted in the shell.

N. C. SPREAD.—Of spreading habit; nuts medium; vines prolific, making excellent hay. Widely planted in this section. Postpaid, lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 10c per lb.

IMPROVED SPANISH PEANUTS.—The most popular variety for planting in the South. The tops make fine hay and the nuts are very prolific. One of the greatest things to fatten your hogs on. They are very easy, in fact, no trouble to gather, for they stick to the vine when pulled up. Has the finest nuts and is the sweetest and most delicately flavored of any variety grown. Postpaid, lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 10c lb.



Improved Spanish Peanuts.

VALENCIA.—These are dull red in color, of medium size, heavy yielder, and have long pods, sometimes having 3 or 4 nuts in a pod. It is probably the hardiest peanut in cultivation. It is mild in flavor and becoming popular wherever grown. Very early. Postpaid, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 15c lb.

VIRGINIA BUNCH PEANUTS.—Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts are growing rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier than the running varieties; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. Postpaid, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. and over, 15c lb.

Cowpeas

Sow 60 to 90 lbs. of seed to the acre.

Cowpeas are one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known. The vines when cured are considered superior to timothy hay in the South. As a fertilizer the Cowpea has no superior, for, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, it has the power of extracting the nitrogen from the air and depositing it in the vines and roots, so that the land is benefited even when the crop is cut for hay. Sow from middle of May to the tenth of August.

BLACK.—This is the standard and most largely grown variety in this immediate section. Is very prolific, early to mature, and makes a fine growth of vines and good yield of Peas.

BRABHAM.—Splendid hay variety. A cross between the iron and the Blue Whippoorwill. It is disease resistant and heavy yielder of both seed and hay. The seeds are small. One bushel will go twice as far as any of the older varieties.

CLAY.—Seeds medium-sized and cream or clay-colored. Vines grow long and leafy. Seed matures medium late.

IRON.—This variety is noted for its disease-resistant qualities. The seed is smaller than the average Cowpea, so that not so many are needed to sow an acre.

NEW ERA.—Of quicker growth than any other Cowpea; makes a very large growth of vine and a very prolific yielder of Peas.

RED RIPPER.—The Red Ripper resembles the Black Cowpea in growth of vine, but is ten days earlier and more prolific.

WHIPPOORWILL.—A favorite, early, upright growing variety, more largely used than any other kind. Has brown-speckled seed, which are easily gathered.

WONDERFUL, or UNKNOWN.—A variety valuable on account of its immense growth of vines. It is late in maturing and needs a full season to give good results.

MIXED COWPEA SEED.—A splendid mixture of above named varieties. Many farmers prefer to sow Cowpeas in mixture as they grow thicker and produce a better crop of vines and forage than separate varieties.

Write for prices in quantity.
Any of above prepaid, qt. 25c.

Table Cowpeas

CROWDER.—A Pea that we put ahead of any for table use. Its color is a light brown. The seeds are large or medium size, irregular shape and of the most choice flavor. Its eating qualities are far superior to those of any other variety. Postpaid, qt. 35c.

EXTRA EARLY BLACK EYE PEAS (Edible).—The earliest strain of Black Eye, produces an abundance of small sized peas, which usually bring fancy prices on the local markets. Postpaid, qt. 30c.

Write for Current Prices on Velvet Beans and Peanuts. Also Prices on Large Quantities.

Parker's Reliable Soy Beans



The Soy Bean is fast becoming our most important legume and hay crop. Its reliability under all conditions has made it a favorite with farmers in all sections. Will grow on almost any soil and will produce a good crop in seasons too dry or too wet for other legumes. It is more reliable and less trouble to cure than Cowpeas and of better feeding value, and just as good for improving the soil. Soy Beans may be sowed with other forage crops such as Sorghum, Corn, Sudan Grass, Cowpeas, etc. The most popular of these mixtures, however, is one-half bushel of Soy Beans with three pecks of Cowpeas per acre. The beans support the pea vines and help to cure the hay. When planted with corn the beans and corn are generally drilled in alternate rows. With Sorghum and Sudan Grass about fifteen pounds of one of these is mixed with one bushel of Soy Beans per acre. Early sowing of Soy Beans has proved best, but they should not be sowed until warm weather comes. April and May are best months for seeding, although good crops may be made by seeding as late as June and July. Seeding may be broadcast at the rate of one bushel per acre, or in drills, two feet apart, using about one-half bushel of seed per acre. When sown in drills the plan is to give one or two cultivations to kill out the weeds and hasten the growth of the beans. The Soy Bean is rather shy on germination and should not be put in the ground too deep. Never mix the seed with fertilizer, because the acid of the fertilizer quickly kills the germs of the beans.



Soy or Soja Beans.

BILOXI.—An upright variety growing 4 to 5 feet high, covered with a dense mass of foliage that does not shed easily. A heavy yielder of beans; the oil and protein contents are high; a fine bean for hogging down, for planting with corn or sorghum and for oil. Late in maturing. As pods do not shatter, will stand in field indefinitely without loss of beans.

HABERLANDT-38—A new, distinct, pedigreed strain of Haberlandt, resulting from the plant-to-row breeding work of the State Experiment Station. We believe it to be without a peer, and the best all-purpose variety of Soy Beans yet introduced. More than doubles the seed production of the old

Haberlandt and fully equals that of Mammoth Yellow. Matures in about 125 days, nearly a month earlier than Mammoth Yellow, the seed stay in the pod well, waiting much longer to be harvested. In appearance the seed are very similar to the old Haberlandt, but the plants are much taller, being 3 to 4 feet in height. Growth is luxuriant, making a heavy tonnage of fine stemmed hay. Adapted for seed production, early hog pasture, forage and hay crops.

HOLLYBROOK EARLY.—Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower, with an abundance of large leaves. The pods set thickly on stems and branches. If planted thickly it makes fine ensilage, although not as heavy a yielder of hay as some of the later kinds. It has special value where an early crop of hay or beans is required.

LAREDO.—A variety of outstanding worth particularly for hay. Unlike many varieties that make coarse central stems, the Laredo has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal bean hay. As a fine quality hay maker it stands second to none. In a six-year test it averaged 1½ tons to the acre. It is particularly adapted to sections where wilt and nematode are prevalent, as it has proved resistant to these troubles. It is medium in maturity, is a good yielder of beans, and has an advantage over many other varieties in that they do not shatter in the fall.

MAMMOTH BROWN.—A large seeded variety of special merit for hay growing. Grown upon the same land with the Mammoth Yellow, the Brown variety produces a much taller vine, smaller stems, more leaf growth which it retains, and fewer beans. It has enough beans to make the hay valuable and the stalk is much better for hay than that of the Yellow.

MAMMOTH YELLOW.—This is the most popular variety now in cultivation and for general forage and soil improvement cannot be equalled by any other. It grows tall and branching producing a good leaf growth and an enormous crop of beans. It is not so early, but unless there is some particular need for an early variety, we always advise the Mammoth Yellow.

OOTOAN.—Few Soy Beans can equal Ootoan as a hay maker. Its late maturity is more than overcome by the abundant growth—5 feet and more in long growing seasons—its fine stems and abundant foliage, and the fine texture of its hay which cures quickly. It differs from most varieties in having many leafy branches instead of a coarse central stem, making it easy to cut and easy to cure. Planted in 3-foot rows they will cover the land with a mass of foliage.

TOKIO.—Whether grown for hay or for the beans, Tokio has proved a profitable bean to grow. The plants grow over 30 inches high, are sturdy and upright in growth, well branched with an abundance of dark green foliage. It has the distinct advantage of standing adverse weather conditions better than any variety we have grown. It is particularly recommended where an unusual yield of beans is wanted. Ten days earlier than Mammoth Yellow.

VIRGINIA.—In the past few years this variety has become very popular for hay, making a tall and leafy growth with fine stems and still a good yield of beans. Matures about fifteen days earlier than the Mammoth Yellow so can be grown in the north. Farmers are beginning to appreciate the difference in soy beans and these hay producing varieties will be used more and more each year, as good leafy hay is far better than bare stalks filled with beans.

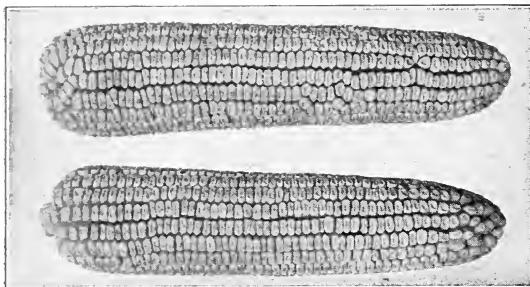
We furnish many varieties not listed. Send us your inquiries.

Write for prices when ready to buy. Market varies.

When in New Bern
Call to See Us.
We Enjoy Meeting Our Friends and Customers.

Selected Field Corn

BIGG'S SEVEN-EAR PROLIFIC.—This is certainly a remarkably prolific variety, and has been known to produce as many as seven ears to the stalk. It is a pure white corn, very heavy grain and medium size ear. The originator and many others are very enthusiastic over the heavy yield in bushels per acre. We believe this is a good variety and well worth trying out. Postpaid, qt. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.



Hickory King Corn.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.—One of the largest yielding varieties for the South, producing 3 to 6 ears of white, flinty corn to the stalk. Makes excellent meal. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.25.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE.—Ears well filled out at both ends, cylindrical, 9 to 11 inches long, averaging 20 rows. Grain very deep, a little rough. Cobs white, of medium size. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

HICKORY KING CORN.—The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob. When the ear is broken in half, a single grain will almost cover the cob section; this can be done with no small variety. It is a vigorous grower; ears of fair size, and grain pure white; a good variety for a main crop, either for quality or yield. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

IMPROVED EARLY GOLDEN DENT.—The great advantage of the Improved Golden Dent over all other varieties is for its earliness, productiveness, beautiful ears, deep grain and small cob. Those

who desire to plant the best field corn should select it; the deep grains are thin and will shell more to a given weight of corn on the cob than any other variety; from sixty to eighty bushels can be grown per acre, according to quality of soil. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

IMPROVED EARLY LEAMING.—The Leaming is the earliest Yellow Dent Corn in cultivation, ripening in from ninety to one hundred days; its extreme earliness, productiveness and fine quality have made it very popular with the farmers for planting with Early Soy Beans for hogging down. Postpaid, qt. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

LATHAM'S MAMMOTH DOUBLE EARED.—A corn that will yield two uniformly large ears to the stalk. The ears are carried about half way up the medium tall stalk, which often bends under the weight of grain when both ears are on the same side of the stalk. Has a medium sized white cob and shells about 90 per cent grain when dry. It is reasonably weevil resistant, and can be relied upon to produce a maximum yield on good land. There are practically no barren stalks. The official test of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture gives Latham's Double a high place. Our stock was grown by the original breeder and grower. Postpaid, qt. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

SNOWFLAKE.—Large size, very early; a fine corn for early roasting ears; also makes an excellent field variety as it matures in 80 to 85 days. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—This is very much grown by market gardeners for main crop, roasting ears and for following potatoes and other crops. But there is no better early white field corn. Produces a good ear. Prolific and frequently makes a crop by maturing early when later varieties are caught by dry weather. Has been planted May 10th and was ready for mill before August 10th. We have an excellent stock of this variety. Postpaid, qt. 30c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.50.

WHITE DENT.—This is an old Southern variety of unusually good merits. It has been grown all over the South for years, and a better corn is hard to find. It is a single ear variety, which grows a large, high stalk, bearing its ear about the middle. Safe and reliable. Postpaid, qt. 25c. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

Prices Listed Are Current Prices at Time of Going to Press. Write for Present Prices.

NORTH CAROLINA-GROWN COTTON SEED

One to 1½ bushels of seed is required for an acre.

The cultivation of Cotton varies considerably, according to the locality and soil, but in general the ground should be prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing, with rows 40 to 50 inches apart, 5 feet being given where the land is unusually rich. Seeding is best done with the Cotton planter, and the young plants should be thinned to about 12 or 18 inches in the rows; if the ground is very rich, two plants may be left in a hill, but otherwise only one.

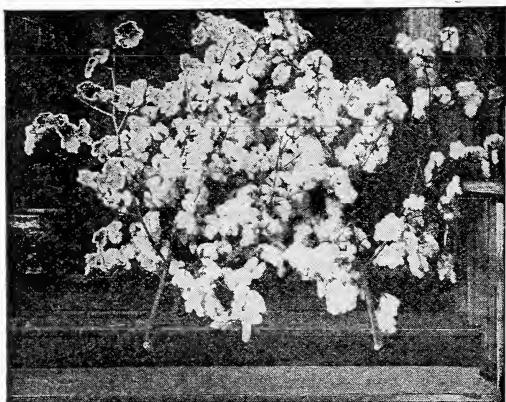
HALF AND HALF COTTON.—A highly advertised variety with number of admirers. About the heaviest line producer known; about as early as the Cleveland varieties; produces around 43 per cent. lint. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

IMPROVED EARLY KING'S (Medium Boll).—This standard variety holds its own against the newer Cottons, many of the best of which were bred from it. One of the earliest kinds; is invaluable for sections where the growing season is short. In the far South now that the boll weevil is such a menace to late cotton, it is being planted extensively as it matures far ahead of other varieties. Not prepaid, peck 75c; bushel \$2.50.

SIKES PROLIFIC.—The heaviest yielding variety of cotton grown. It makes thicker on the stalk by being short jointed. Earliest of Big Boll varieties, hence not badly affected by weevil. In tests last year produced forty per cent lint. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

WANNAMAKER-CLEVELAND BIG BOLL.—A fine early variety for boll weevil lands. Big boll with fine fibre. Largely planted in Mississippi and

Louisiana bottom lands. Recommended by Georgia experiment test conductor at Waynesboro, Ga., as being one of the best big boll cotton in sections where land is not infested with wilt. Not prepaid, peck 75c; bushel \$2.50.



Improved Early King Cotton.

We carry several other varieties of cotton. Write for prices on these and on large quantities.

Insecticides and Fungicides, Etc.

POISONS AND LIQUIDS CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL.
PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

AGRI PAX.—A contact spray insecticide based on Pyrethrum. Formula approved by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Kills almost any insect wet by its spray. Especially valuable in combatting sudden infestations. Will not hurt the most tender foliage. Non-poisonous to man and animals. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40c; pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00. Add 10c for postage.

ARSENATE OF CALCIUM.—Similar in many respects to Arsenate of Lead. It is especially recommended for use on seed fruits, but is liable to cause burning of tender foliage of stone fruits. It is a splendid substitute for Paris Green for spraying potatoes and will be found equally satisfactory and more economical. It is the poison used for dusting on cotton for eradicating the boll weevil. Use $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.—For destroying leaf-eating insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn foliage, thus allowing stronger solutions. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 4 lb. pkg. \$1.00.

ARSENATE OF ZINC.—As a poison for killing potato bugs, there is no other product as satisfactory. Kills bugs before they can injure vine. Sticks to vines so that rain will not wash it off, and positively will not burn or otherwise injure vines. Not prepaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

BLACK LEAF 40 (For Sucking Insects).—Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. Not prepaid, 1 oz. bottle 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bottle \$1.25.

DOLCO ANT KILLER.—Sure. Certain. Quick. Kills ants of any kind—outdoors or indoors. Non-poisonous to humans or household pets. Not prepaid, 30c can.

DRITOMIC SULPHUR Dry packed — Greater strength — More economical — The ideal summer spray.—In Dritomic Sulphur we have, according to severe tests made on both apple and peach trees, a highly concentrated, cheap product embracing many fundamental principles of value to the fruit grower. Can be used with an arsenical, with addition of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of fresh hydrated lime to each 50 gallons of spray.

In orchards badly infested with codling moth Dritomic Sulphur permits the use of a larger amount of an arsenical at the critical calyx application than can be used with lime sulphur solution. The adhesive character of Dritomic Sulphur increases the efficiency of the arsenical because of its more permanent adhesion to fruit and foliage.

Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 4 lb. pkg. \$1.00.

DRY BORDO.—The standard Bordeaux fungicide and most effective remedy for all fungus diseases; indispensable for the control of black rot in grapes, blight in cucumbers, melons and potatoes. Also used for apple scab, bitter rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and downy mildew. Use 1 pound to 7 gallons of water. Not prepaid, lb. 35c; 4 lbs. \$1.25.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.—The most effective remedy for San Jose scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. This material has all the advantages of the liquid preparation, but eliminates the disadvantages and is much less expensive. It mixes with water instantly. For dormant spray use 1 pound to 4 or 5 gallons of water; for summer spraying, 1 pound to 20 gallons of water on seed fruit, 1 pound to 25 or 30 gallons of water for stone fruit. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.40.

LEVOSOL (Sodium Fluosilicate).—Being a contact as well as a stomach poison, it will control a greater variety of insects than arsenicals. Mix 1 lb. Levosol with 5 lbs. lime. Use as dust for Mexican Bean Beetles, cucumber beetles, striped blister beetles, squash bugs, etc. Not prepaid. lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or over, 25c lb.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE.—A safe and most effective control for peach tree borer. For peach trees from 4 to 5 years old, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per tree; 6 years old and over, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., applied from first of September to middle of October. Full directions on package. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or over, 40c lb.

PARIS GREEN.—A strong poison for leaf-eating insects. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 lbs. plaster. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

RED ARROW SPRAY.—A contact insecticide poisonous to insects only. Does not burn, blight or stain the tenderest leaves, flowers or petals. Kills by progressive paralysis. Death is not immediate but absolutely sure. Positively effective against Mexican Bean Beetle. 1 oz. bottle 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint can \$1.75.

STERI-CLO.—A non-irritating, non-poisonous solution of Sodium Hypochlorite for disinfectant, deodorant, sterilizing and antiseptic purposes. For use in hospital, kitchen, dairies, barns, tanks and vats. Not prepaid, gal. \$2.00; 5 gals. \$7.50.

SULPHUR (Powdered).—For mildew. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

TOBACCO DUST (Coarse and Fine).—Used for fumigating and for dusting plants affected with aphids. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

TREE TANGLEFOOT.—For protecting trees against climbing insect pests in a simple, economical and effective way. Tree Tanglefoot is a sticky substance applied directly to the bark of the tree. One application remains sticky on the trees three months fully exposed to weather. Easily applied with small wooden paddle. One pound will spread 8 feet long by 5 inches wide, 1-16 inch thick. Not prepaid, lb. can 60c; 5-lb. can \$2.75; 10-lb. can \$5.25.

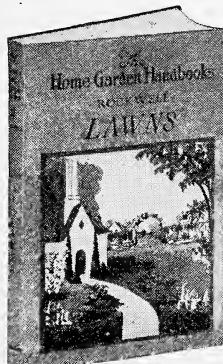
VOLCK.—The most satisfactory spray known for red spider, mites, white flies, aphids, mealy bug, scales, mildews, rusts, etc., on greenhouse and out-of-door plants. Safe on tender foliage. Mailable. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 50c; pint 75c; quarts \$1.00; gallons \$3.00; 5 gallons \$12.00; 14 gallons \$25.00; 28 gallons \$40.00. Add 10c postage for $\frac{1}{2}$ pints or quarts.

Rat - I - Cide

RATS AND MICE DISAPPEAR
LEAVING NO ODOR

A safe preparation which rats love and other animals will not eat. After eating, rats and mice dry up, leaving no odor. Place one tablespoonful in your house or barn in places most frequented by rats and mice. For quick results repeat twice each week until rats disappear. Not prepaid, per box 50c.

Write for prices in larger quantities.



LAWNS

By F. F. ROCKWELL

You will find use for this information year after year, for it shows both how to start a lawn right and how to keep it smooth and velvety thereafter. Full of suggestions on laying out the lawn, grading, fertilizing, planting, care after planting, weed and pest control, and remaking and repairing old lawns. 39 illustrations, 87 pages. \$1.10, postpaid.

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

3/4-Pint Sprayer

Made in Tin only.

Pump Chamber—10 in. by 1½ in.

Tank—3 in. by 3 in.

Capacity—About ¾ pint.

Will not siphon. No drip cup necessary.

Postpaid

40 cts.

Pint Sprayer

Made in Tin only.

Pump Chamber—10 in. by 1½ in.

Tank—3 in. by 4 in.

Capacity—Large pint.

Will not siphon. No drip cup necessary.

Postpaid

50 cts.

Quart Sprayer

Made in Tin only.

Pump Chamber—18 in. by 1¾ in.

Tank—4½ in. by 4 in.

Capacity—One quart.

Postpaid

60 cts.

Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer

The LIGHTNING will spray anything in liquid form and is easily operated by man or boy. It has no complicated parts to get out of order. All the principal working parts are of brass and the sprayer will last indefinitely if given a little care.

Height—24½ in. by 7¼ in.

Tank—Capacity about 4 gals. Made of heavy galvanized steel.

Pump—Seamless brass, 1¾ in. in diameter, with brass pump head.

Hose Section—2 ft., ½ in., best grade.

Nozzle—Golden Automatic, Non-Clog.

Shoulder Strap—For carrying over shoulder.

Packed 1 in case—shipping weight 10 lbs.

Not Prepaid, Each

\$5.50

Justrite Compressed Air Sprayer

The size of the JUSTRITE makes it very useful for spraying the garden, flower beds, shrubbery and for spraying disinfectants and whitewash in poultry houses, stables and cellars.

Tank is double seamed and well riveted to stand heavy pressure.

Height—21 in. by 6½ in.

Tank—Heavy galvanized steel, well riveted, about 2½ gallons.

Pump—Seamless brass, 1¾ in. in diameter, with heavy brass head, carefully machined.

Hose Section—2 ft., best grade.

Nozzle—Golden Automatic, Non-Clog.

Brass Extension—18 in., angle.

Shoulder Strap—For carrying over shoulder.

Packed 1 in case—shipping weight 7 lbs.

Not Prepaid, Each

\$6.00

Peerless Duster

FOR ALL HEAVY FARM DUSTING

Well constructed of first class material, the Peerless is built for service and will give satisfaction in dusting of all kinds. Coming to you completely assembled the parts for different

sorts of dusting can be attached by merely slipping them on the discharge pipe. The five-blade fan is made in one piece and fastened to a shaft mounted with ball bearings which are continually lubricated with grease. The gears are cut in steel and brass, and designed for service.

With ordinary turning the fan shaft will develop a speed of 1800 revolutions per minute. Has a rotating and oscillating agitator which prevents the dust from caking and keeps it moving. Capacity, 9½ lbs.

Not Prepaid

\$25.00

Banner Compressed Air Sprayer

Heavy galvanized steel tank.

Every Sprayer unconditionally guaranteed.

Double Bottom— Double Strength.

For spraying all insecticides on garden vegetables, potatoes, plants, vines, shrubbery, fruit trees, cotton, tobacco plants, flower beds, roses, etc. For spraying white-wash, cold water paint, disinfectants, cow spray, sheep dip, floor oils, etc. For cleaning automobile motors and oiling springs. Washing automobiles, windows. Staining shingles and porch furniture. Greenhouse work. Removing wallpaper. A fire extinguisher.

Sprays anything in liquid form and easily operated. Height—26½ in. by 7½ in.

Tank—Capacity, 4 gals. Made of heavy galvanized steel. Well riveted and double seamed to stand heavy pressure. Brass tank, highly polished, and has double bottom for double strength.

Pump—Heavy seamless brass, 2 in. in diameter, with heavy cast brass pump head. All in one unit.

Hose Section—2 ft., ½ in., 5 ply, best grade; Coil Spring.

Nozzle—Golden Automatic, Non-Clog.

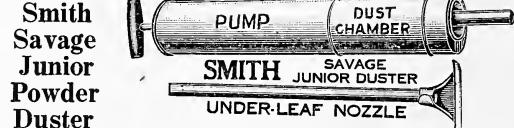
Brass Extension—2 ft. Angle.

Shoulder Strap—Adjustable, with snap ends for quickly removing.

Packed 1 in case—shipping weight 13 lbs.

Not Prepaid, Each

\$6.75



For dusting all garden crops, potatoes, flowers, bushes, small trees, and in poultry houses. Handles Arsenate of Lead, Arsenate of Calcium, Paris Green, Sulphur, Slug Shot, Bug Death, Carbola, Cyanogas, and other dusts perfectly.

Dusts without waste and easily operated. Long air chamber develops strong blast. Large dust chamber. Thorough atomization of poison makes it impossible for lumps to feed through nozzle.

Throws long broad dust blast straight ahead and when under-leaf extension nozzle is attached, easily dusts under side of leaves on low growing vines or at any angle.

A splendid high-grade, well-built duster. Dusts everything in powdered form. Built of finest material and made to stand long, hard service.

Not Prepaid, Each

\$1.50

Sturdy Spray Pump

Double Action - Continuous Unbroken Spray
For Spraying Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Gardens, Etc.
Made Entirely of Brass

Nozzle No. 1—Throws a straight stream 50 to 60 feet for washing windows, etc.

Nozzle No. 2—Throws a wide coarse spray for spraying tall trees, sprinkling lawns, flower beds, etc.

Nozzle No. 3—Has a strainer to prevent clogging and throws a powerful fine mist spray for spraying shrubbery, etc.

Nozzle No. 4—Throws a wide powerful spray for trees 10 to 25 feet tall. Also for spraying whitewash in poultry houses, etc.

Packed weight 4 lbs.

Not Prepaid, Each

\$5.50

Poultry Feeders, Mash Hoppers and Water Fountains



BABY CHICK FEEDERS

A great feed saver. Can also be used for water or milk. Top fits snugly, yet is easily taken off for filling and cleaning. Not prepaid.

Each

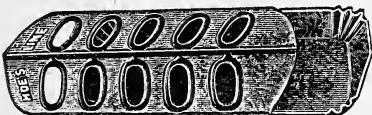
Diam., 6 in. (with 8 holes).....	\$.15
Diam., 8 1/4 in. (with 12 holes).....	.25



MAGAZINE CHICK FEEDER & WATERER

An excellent round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder top with a spiral thread so it can be adjusted to feed various kinds of grain. It can also be used as a drinking fountain. Not prepaid, each.....\$.65

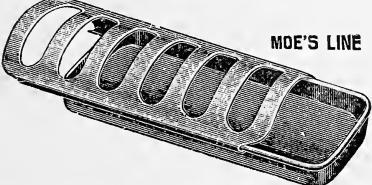
ECLIPSE FEEDING TROUGHES



A fine popular priced feeding trough, made of galvanized iron and intended for chicks and growing stock. The pan and top are both stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding top makes them easy to fill and keep clean. Not prepaid.

10 in., 10 holes.....	\$.25
20 in., 20 holes.....	.40

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHES



No sharp or rough edges to injure the chicks. Top slides off, so pan is easily filled and cleaned. Not prepaid.

Length, 12 in. Each	\$.45
Length, 18 in. Each .....	.65
Length, 24 in. Each .....	.90

SINGLE FEEDING TROUGHES

For chicks and growing stock. No rough edges, and can be hung on the wall. Sliding top. Not prepaid.

Length, 12 in. Each	\$.35
Length, 18 in. Each .....	.45
Length, 24 in. Each .....	.65

DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGHES



Double trough with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. No rough edges. Not prepaid.

Length, 12 in. Each	\$.50
Length, 18 in. Each .....	.65
Length, 24 in. Each .....	.75

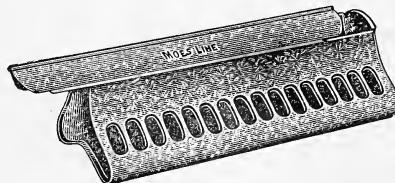
JUNIOR CHICK FEEDERS



Is practical and sanitary. Will not waste feed. Chicks cannot foul it. Can be used for grain, mash, milk or water. Not prepaid.

12 in. Junior. Each.....	\$.25
20 in. Junior. Each.....	.40

LARGE CAPACITY FEEDER



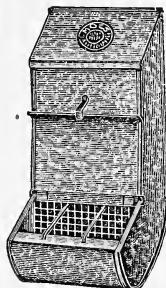
A wonderful feeder for young growing stock. Has a large capacity, with 16 openings on each side, so that 32 chicks can eat at one time. The birds cannot roost on the cover or sides, so it is impossible to foul the feed. Has a sliding top cover, easy to fill and clean. A great time and labor saver where chicks are raised in large numbers. Not prepaid. Each

\$1.25

DRY MASH HOPPER

A strictly high quality hopper, properly designed. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach, and the taper shape of the hopper prevents the feed from clogging. Height, 19 inches. Not prepaid.

Width, 8 1/2 in., each.....	\$1.50
Width, 12 in., each.....	2.00
Width, 18 in., each.....	2.40
Width, 24 in., each.....	2.80



GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

No. 45—A special feed hopper and grit box for baby chicks. Thoroughly well made, no solder used in its construction.

Two Compartments, each 45c.

No. 9—Economical and practical for feeding grit, shells, etc., keeps the fowls in prime, healthy condition. Not prepaid.

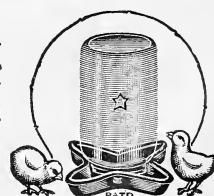
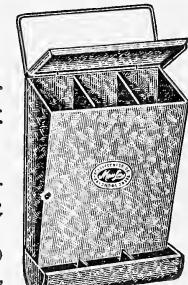
Three Compartments, each \$1.00

No. 90—Four Compartments, each, \$1.25.

STAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

Made of a single piece of heavy metal. No solder, no seams, no loose parts. Suitable for feed as well as water. Little chicks can not drown. Fits any Mason Jar in 1 Pint, 1 Quart, and 2 Quart sizes. Not prepaid.

No. 32—Glass jar not included), each 15c; 2 for 25c.



WALL FOUNTAIN

A practical and convenient fountain. Has removable bottom easily kept clean. Capacity about 1 gallon. Not prepaid.

Each

\$.75

A large fountain, capacity 5 gallons. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Easy to fill and nothing to get out of order. Not prepaid.

Each

\$2.00

Pratts

Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash and Pratts Scratch Feeds

PRATTS BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD.—5-lb. bag 40c, postpaid 50c; 10-lb. bag 75c, postpaid 85c.

PRATTS BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH.

PRATTS BUTTERMILK VICTORY LAYING MASH.

PRATTS VICTORY CHICK SIZE SCRATCH FEED.

PRATTS INTERMEDIATE SIZE SCRATCH FEED.

PRATTS LARGE SIZE SCRATCH FEED.

Write for prices.

Pratt's Poultry and Stock Remedies



PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR.—24-oz. pkg. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 50c; 9 lbs. \$1.10; 12-lb. pail, \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00.

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY.—Pkt. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

PRATTS ROUP TABLETS.—Pkt. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

PRATTS SORE HEAD CHICKEN POX REMEDY. Pkg. 30c, 60c.

PRATTS RED MITE SPECIAL.—1 qt. 60c; 2 qts. \$1.00.

PRATTS SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Box 30c, 60c.

PRATTS HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—Pkg. 30c.

PRATTS GAPE REMEDY.—Pkt. 25c, 50c.

PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—Pkt. 25c, 50c.

PRATTS LICE KILLER (Powdered form).—1-lb. pkg. 25c; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c.

PRATTS SPECIAL COMPOUND.—Pkg. 25c, 50c.

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR.—21-oz. pkg. 25c; 48-oz. pkg. 50c; 12-lb. pail \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$3.75.

PRATTS HEAVE, COUGH AND COLD REMEDY.—1-lb. pkg. 60c.

PRATTS DIP AND DISINFECTANT.—1-qt. can 60c; 2-qt. can \$1.00; 1-gal. can \$1.75.

PRATTS LINIMENT.—Bottle 35c.

PRATTS COW TONIC.—Pkg. 50c, \$1.00.

PRATTS BRONCHITIS REMEDY.—20c.

PRATTS HEALING POWDER.—Cures gauls, wounds, ulcers, etc., on both man and beast. Anti-septic and soothing. Box 35c.

Above prices not prepaid. Please enclose postage.

"QUALITY" POULTRY FEEDS

Fishmeal.—Present price: \$3.50 per 100-lb. bag. Not prepaid.

Bonemeal.—Present price: 5c lb.; per 100 lb. \$4.00 per 100. Not prepaid.

Charcoal.—Prepaid, 2-lb. pkg. 35c. Not prepaid. 25c; 50-lb. bag, \$2.25. Not prepaid.

Crushed Oyster Shell.—Poultry and chick size. Postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c. Not prepaid, 100 lbs. \$1.25.

Salt Brick.—Postpaid, 35c. Not prepaid, 25c.

If you prefer to mix your own feeds, we carry a full line of staple feedstuff.

Middlings, Shipstuff, Shorts, Reddog and Bran. Whole Oats and Ground Oats.

Whole Corn, Cracked Corn and Corn Meal.

Cotton Seed, Soy Bean, Peanut and Linseed Meal. Write for prices as market is subject to change.

DR. HESS POULTRY and STOCK PREPARATIONS

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.—Aids digestion, makes stock healthy and expels worms. Pkg. 50c; 25-lb. pail \$2.25. Postage extra.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.—Keeps poultry healthy and makes hens lay by toning up dormant egg organs. 1½-lb. pkg. 25c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c; 12-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 25-lb. pail \$3.00. Postage extra.

Dr. Hess Roup Remedy.—For Roup, Diphteria, Chicken Pox and all catarrhal diseases; is antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating, and healing. Pkg. 50c. Postage extra.

Dr. Hess White Diarrhoea Remedy.—An effective remedy for all diarrhoeal diseases for both baby chicks and grown fowls. Pkg. 50c. Postage extra.

Dr. Hess Instant Lice Killer.—Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, sheep ticks, bugs on cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, rose bushes, etc. In sifting top cans. Pkg. 25c. Postpaid 30c.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.—A preparation for disinfecting, for killing lice and other vermin, dipping stock, etc. 1 qt. can 60c; half gal. \$1.00. Postage extra.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD AND TONIC

Stock Tonic.—Pkg. 25c; 50c.

Poultry Tonic.—Pkg. 25c; 50c.

Hog Worm Powder.—Cholera Cure. Pkg. \$1.00.

Cel-O-Glass

CEL-O-GLASS. is a substitute for common glass (light in weight, unbreakable and weatherproof), made of high grade wire treated by a special process that fills the spaces between the strands with a clear, tough, flexible, transparent substance that does not peel off or become brittle.

CEL-O-GLASS. is used instead of ordinary glass for chicken-houses—windows, hotbed sash, barn doors and windows, cellar doors, storm doors, and general outside construction. It transmits light almost as freely as ordinary glass, but diffuses the rays much more evenly. It has an exceptional advantage over common glass for chicken-house use in that it transmits more of the Ultra-violet rays, which play an important part in stimulating the growth and health of chicks.

CEL-O-GLASS. comes in rolls 3 feet wide, up to 100 feet long. A standard 100-foot roll weighs approximately 44 pounds packed for shipment.

Not prepaid, 17c per square foot.

Larro

Dairy Feed. Will cut feed cost by raising yield of milk. Write for prices.

J. H. PARKER & CO.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

J. H. PARKER & CO., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and will not be responsible for the crop.

Forward by {State on this line whether want-
ed by Mail, Express or Freight}

Your Name.....

Street Address (if any)..... **FILLED BY** **AMOUNT ENCLOSED**

Post Office..... R. D..... F. O. Money Order

County..... State..... Date _____ Bank Draft _____

Express or Freight Office..... **SHIPPED BY** Cash, Notes and Silver

Do you grow for Market?..... Postage Stamps _____

FILLED BY	AMOUNT ENCLOSED	
	P. O. Money Order	\$ _____
DATE FILLED	Exp. Money Order _____	
	Bank Draft _____	
SHIPPED BY	Cash, Notes and Silver _____	
	Postage Stamps _____	
	Date.....	192.....

SPECIAL NOTICE



We Would Appreciate the Names of a Few of Your Friends Who Are Interested in Gardening—We Wish to Have Our Catalog in Their Homes

PARKER'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

How To Make a Lawn

MAKING A LAWN—How and When to Sow Lawn Seed.—The soil should be rich and carefully prepared. You cannot hope to get a good lawn on soil that came from 8 to 10 feet below the surface. If you are building a new house, make the contractor save the top soil, or if it is not suitable, have enough good dirt hauled in to make a top surface a foot or more deep. A thick, rich green turf, that will look well in a dry time, will only come on deep, well fertilized soil; if you have good soil rightly prepared, you will have a good lawn. The best soil is a good medium texture; the surface should be thoroughly pulverized and smoothed to the desired grade; remove all large stones, roots and hardened pieces of earth; ample time being allowed for the thorough settling of the soil, which is greatly aided by a few heavy showers of rain. When the soil is firm, level and suitably moist, sow **Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 75 to 100 lbs. per acre—one pound will sow 10x10 ft. (or 100 square feet). It is unwise to be too economical in the quantity of seed used, if best results are desired. Seed should be sown broadcast and as evenly as possible, then give a thorough rolling or pat well with back of spade. The seed must be well firmed in the soil. When the young grass attains a height of 4 inches, carefully mow with a sharp scythe. After this, according to the season, it should be mown with a lawn mower every week or ten days.

GENERAL SURFACE RENOVATING.—When your lawn has been established, you will find it to your advantage to lightly re-seed bare places each season. As early as possible carefully rake off all dead leaves, etc., and give the lawn a dressing of our pulverized SHEEP MANURE, PURE BONE MEAL, or VIGORO, at the rate of at least 500 pounds per acre, rake in and wet down; after which sow your **Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 1 lb. to about 500 square feet; after sowing roll thoroughly or pat with the back of a spade.

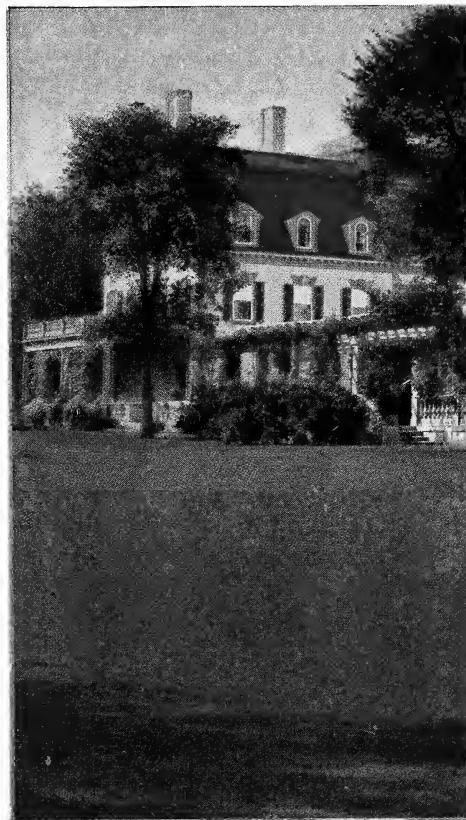
PARKER'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS is a mixture of the finest Dwarf Evergreen Grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained. Our mixture is the result of several years' experimenting, and, as we now offer it, is unequalled. Prepaid: Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. 55c. Not prepaid: 50c lb.

PARKER'S WINTER LAWN GRASS.—This mixture is essentially a winter and early spring grass. It will not endure the hot weather of summer. Should be planted in October and November. Will give a green lawn in coldest weather. Prepaid: Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. 45c lb. Not prepaid: 40c lb.

PARKER'S "SHADY-NOOK."—A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. This mixture can be planted in the fall or early spring. Prepaid: Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. at 55c lb. Not prepaid: 50c lb.

BERMUDA GRASS.—In the South where the hot sun of summer prevents Blue Grass and other fine grasses from thriving, one can always be sure of a lawn where Bermuda is planted. The hotter the sun the better it thrives making a green velvety lawn. In sand where it is hard to get a stand it binds the soil and gives wonderful results. The only thing against it is its short season as it will die at the approach of frost though it will green up again in the early spring. By planting over it, in September a sowing of Perennial Rye Grass one is assured of a green lawn the year round. Prepaid: Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. at 50c lb. Not prepaid, 50c lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—(Pacey's).—A perennial grass of the fine quality used to plant in the fall over other lawns to keep them green all winter. Not to be confused with the ordinary Rye Grass which is a coarse pasture grass. Prepaid: Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. or over, 25c. Not prepaid: in 10 lbs. or over, 15c per lb.



PURE BONE MEAL.—This pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture and lawns. It decomposes rapidly and is quickly effective. Should be applied at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c; 5 to 25 lbs. at 5c lb.; 100 lbs. at 4c lb. Shipping charges extra.

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Specially prepared plant food

**MAKES BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS
VELVETY LAWNS
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5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.00.
Shipping charges extra.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure

SHEEP MANURE (Pulverized).—A pure natural manure, unequalled for mixing with potting soil for lawns, general vegetable and flower gardens or for making liquid manure where quick as well as lasting results are wanted. 2-lb. pkg. 15c; 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$14.00; 1,000 lbs. \$26.00; 1 Ton, \$50.00. Shipping charges extra.



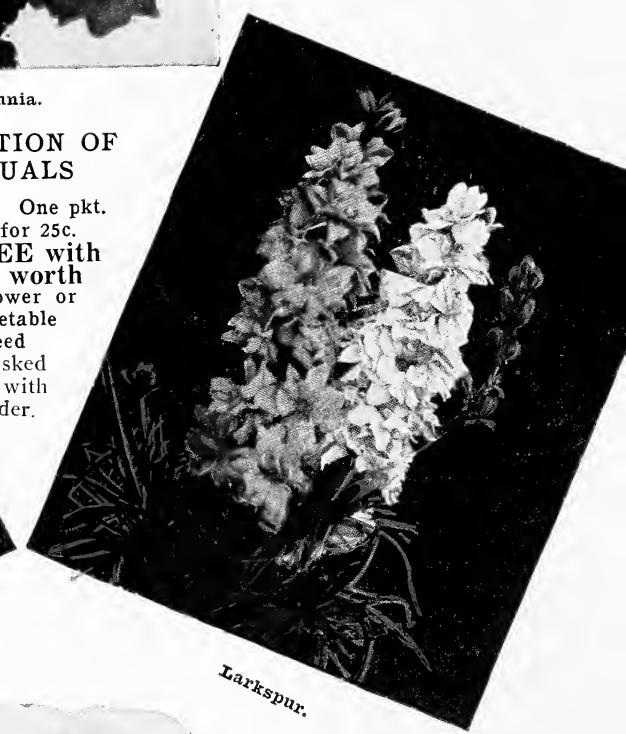
Petunia.

COLLECTION OF
ANNUALS

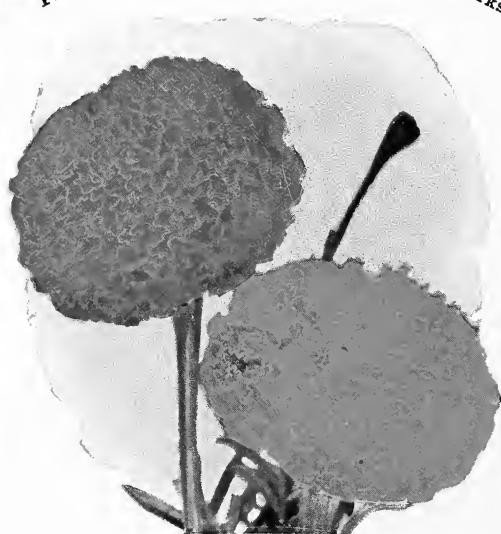
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